

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

## Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1823

No. 8

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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#### Politics of Europe.

London, July 3, 1822.—French papers of Saturday and Sunday have arrived since our last publication. Those of Saturday contain a report of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, on the subject of the customs. General Foy made an eloquent speech on the general principles of commerce, in which he strongly condemned the narrow maxims which at present prevail with respect to colonial interests. "The producers of sugars—how many are they? Twenty or thirty thousand persons, who employ 200,000 slaves; and do not these 20 or 30,000 connect with their claims the cause of our navigation and of our finances?" He thought he had succeeded in demonstrating that on the hypothesis received by the authors of this project of law, the excessive import on foreign sugars was equivalent to an absolute prohibition, and that this prohibition would be a calamity for the country. It had often been said in the debate, and it could never be too frequently repeated, that the best means of selling to foreigners, was to begin by making purchases from them. Interior commerce is surely the true foundation of national riches, but it is not sufficient for France abounding in civilization and force. External commerce can alone complete our commercial existence. "Gentlemen," said the orator, "we have given the signal for the advancement of the human mind—we are the first in the practice of the fine arts, and in the theory of the exact sciences—we contend with England in their principal applications to mechanics and industry—our decisions in matters of taste become the authority in the two worlds, and above all in the part of the new world impregnated with our literature and our philosophy. Every thing invites us to open commercial and political communications where an imported civilization has created the multiplied wants which it cannot as yet satisfy." Gen. Foy was answered by M. de Saint-Cricy, the Director-General of the Customs, who defended the additional tax on foreign sugars. He was followed by the Minister of Finance. "It had been maintained," said he, "that the possession of our colonies is burdensome to France, and that the absolute freedom of commerce and the destruction of every monopoly would be advantageous to the country. I do not believe that there could be an opinion more evidently contrary to the truth of facts. Let us suppose, said he, for an instant the system of prohibition abolished. Then Odessa inundates us with her grain—England with her steel, with her hardware, her cottons, and with almost all the objects of daily use and conveniences, in which she possesses the same superiority over us which we have over her in the productions of our soil and the objects of our industry. Bengal and Brazil can send us their sugars at a price much lower than that of our colonies—the Americans do the same with their tobacco, their cotton, and their salt fish. You would thus lose your agriculture, your manufacture and your colonies. You draw from your colonies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, about 50 millions of their produce, and you furnish them with 30 millions of the productions of your agriculture and your industry. Let us suppose these relations established between other countries, and observe the change in your situation. There is not a person, who, understanding the interests of our trade, would consent to enter on the career of freedom."

After a long discussion, the sitting terminated in the rejection of two amendments relative to the importation of sugar, and the adoption of the tariff indicated in the project of law.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS of Sunday contains a "private letter" from Bayonne, which states that at Madrid, on the night of the 17th ult., after General Lopez-Banos had been addressing the Cortes on the situation of the frontiers, a furious multitude surrounded the house of the French minister, uttering violent cries of vengeance; and also that the King of Spain had been insulted at Aranjuez, by about 30 persons, in "white hats," who passed into the royal stables, and having taken down the number of the horses, informed the attendants they were "the property of the nation, and not of the King," and that they should claim them in a few days. It may be sufficient to say, that our Madrid papers, which are to the 24th ult., do not hint at any such intelligence, and that we believe the whole to be pure invention.—Times.

Commercial Intercourse.—When Ministers, as soon to the commerce of our merchants with South America, proposed to open the ports of the United Kingdom to the vessels of the liberated colonies of Spain, we questioned, in plain terms, the efficacy of such an offer, on the ground that Mr. Zela's note required a recognition of the independent sovereignty of these states, as a *sine qua non* of that commercial intercourse, the enjoyment of which the Ministers of Great Britain appeared to think it their own privilege to grant or to withhold at pleasure. But the case was exposed to difficulty from a third party, which has since come forward and of which the British Government manifestly never thought. If the trade was to be carried on with independent states, the recognition was a necessary act on our part, to render the traffic legal, for if we declined to acknowledge the South American Republics, we must embrace the other alternative, and, when pushed upon the subject, admit them to be still so many Spanish colonies, and subject to Spanish laws. The trade, therefore, to which the Ministry made us welcome, had not only this absurdity attached to it, viz. that the permission of the South Americans with whom it was carried on had not been previously obtained, but the further ridicule that the old Spaniards, under their well-known prohibitory system of colonial law, might, if the trade should be vouchsafed to us by the republics, capture every British merchantman engaged in it, without so much as incurring any reasonable imputation of unlawfulness or national injustice. This has now been proved. A case has occurred of a British ship, the LORD COLLINGWOOD, bound from Buenos Ayres to Havannah, with a cargo consisting of hides, being captured by the Spanish privateer LA PANCHUTA, taken into Porto Rico, and there, on the 22d of last December, condemned as lawful prize. The particulars are detailed in a letter from a correspondent, which appears in another column. This, then, is the predicament which our South American commerce has been placed in.—Our merchants are entrapped into a trade which Ministers themselves have failed to legalize, by acknowledging the supreme sovereignty of the people with which it is to be carried on; and our merchantmen are actually exposed to lawful capture and confiscation by the Spaniards, from the temporary weakness which fears to declare formally that Spain has no longer any right to the enforcement of her old prohibitions upon the intercourse of other States with South America. For, what will be the answer of the Spanish Ministry to any complaint from England of the capture of this ship? We took her while engaged in a contraband traffic, which traffic, it has been known for centuries to all the world, could not be attempted but in defiance of the Spanish colonial system. Certainly, Minis-

ters will be puzzled for a rejoinder to this argument, unless they cut it short at once, by refusing to admit the further right of Spain over territories of which she has lost the possession. Our foreign department being thus pushed to the wall, may at length, perhaps, turn and face the adversary.

But if arguments be still wanting to rouse them, let Ministers only read our extract of this day from the new York paper of the 6th ultimo, and take a lesson in their public duties from the merchants of the United States, if not from those of England. It is there avowed that the United States reckon upon a sure monopoly of the commerce of Spanish America, from their having been the only Government which at once announced its determination to recognize the new Sovereigns of the South.—*Times*.

*English Opera-House.*—This theatre opened last night (July 1) for its summer season, with a prospect of less interruption from its winter rivals than has been usual of late years. Its interior does not appear to have sustained any alteration since the recess, except that the great saloon with its vaulted bowers is closed, and the small coffee-room, fantastically decorated with painted roses, and with mirrors, is opened for refreshments in its stead. This alteration must be regarded with pleasure by all who wish to see the common invectives against theatres, as mere schools for vice, deprived of their sting. The first piece was *The Midler's Maid*—indeed a very tawdry piece of writing, full of misplaced sentiments—but affording scope for some of the most powerful acting we have ever witnessed. A new operetta, entitled *Love among the Roses*, or *The Master Key*, from the pen of Mr. Beazley, followed, and was received with great and merited applause. Its plot, as that of such a piece ought to be, is ingenious and simple. The daughter of an Alderman, who has retired to a villa in the neighbourhood of the King's-road, is beloved by the nephew of a Captain Gorgon, of the Thunderbum frigate, who insists that the young man shall never marry, unless, in the Venetian fashion, "he will espouse the everlasting sea." Edmund, however, has a different taste; and, leaving his uncle's letters unanswered, obtains admittance to the garden of the worthy Alderman, while he is gone to inspect a neighbouring nursery. Here they are interrupted by *Sharpest*, a friend of Edmund, who seeks shelter, according to the approved style in farces, from bailiffs, and who proposes to disguise himself, and in the character of *Old Gorgon*, to give his consent to the match. But at this moment Gorgon himself arrives, and *Sharpest*, changing his cue, personates the Alderman, and leaves the young lady to win her own way with the Captain. This she does most effectually; but in the moment of her success the alderman returns, and a scene of ludicrous equivocation ensues, which terminates, of course, in the union of the lovers by the consent of all parties, and indemnity to the scape grace of the piece. Brevity, which is the soul of farce as well as of wit, has been studied in this pleasant operetta; it never flags, and the enthusiasm of the retired citizen and his Gardener *Hollyoak* for every species of flower, tree, and vegetable, is very well hit off, and gives an horticultural air to the piece. It is, in short, a very clever and lively trifle. The piece went off extremely well, and was announced for repetition amidst unmingled applause.

London, Tuesday, July 4, 1822.—We find by accounts from Bermuda of the 31st of May, that Sir W. LUNLEY, the Governor of that colony, who seemed by his conduct to have forgotten equally what was due to the laws of the mother country and the rights of the planters, has been recalled, and is actually on his way to Europe. We had occasion some time ago to animadvert, in strong terms on the irregularities of his administration, and the arbitrary caprices of his personal behaviour; and we have reason to believe that the exposure and the censure were not without their influence in producing a result which has filled the colony with satisfaction. It is said, however, that he will not appear at home without his retinue: and that many of his aggrieved subjects will form his escort to a country where he is equally a subject with themselves, and where they may expect more ample justice than they could hope for on the other side the Atlantic. By an extract from an American paper, which we gave on Thursday last, it would appear that he possesses at least the merit of consistency to the last, and that as he sometimes

inflicted punishment where the laws did not allow him, so he took occasion to reverse the decisions of law to suit his own convenience.

*Camelford Election.*—The election of a member to serve in Parliament in the place of the Lord Warden, now Marquis of Hertford, took place on Wednesday last. Col. Cook, Aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was proposed by the supporters of the Lord Warden, and Col. Cradock, a gentleman from the north riding of Yorkshire, by the friends of the Earl of Darlington, the patron of the borough. Previously to the election, it had been supposed that a desire to secure the worthy and independent electors the full benefit of a competition for their suffrages, would have secured the return of the gentlemen who enjoyed the "favourable recommendation" of the Lord Warden; but the friends of Lord Darlington had taken their measures to frustrate this project with so much judgment and effect, that whilst nineteen voted for Colonel Cradock, only five were found to support Colonel Cook. The former was, of course, declared duly elected. In his address to the electors, the new member avowed himself a supporter of constitutional principles, and enemy to all encroachments on public liberty, an advocate for economy and a just retrenchment in the public expenditure, and a friend to the agricultural interest.—*West Briton*.

*Constantinople, May 26.*—A cry of horror will resound throughout Europe when the new cruelties in Scio are made known. All are massacred. Even the 78 prelates who were detained as hostages have been cut to pieces in the fort. The generous French Consul, Digeon, is the most to be pitied. He had gone into the villages and proclaimed the Turkish amnesty, and at the same time pledged himself for the Sultan's giving pardon. The inhabitants on this surrendered all their arms, on which the Asiatics fell on 13 villages and executed a general massacre. All fell without defence under the sword of the Turks, who behaved with the most refined cruelty. The whole island is a sepulchre: the few women and children who were sheltered in the French Consulate are in the deepest misery. Some Greeks still combat in the mountains, but their destruction is certain. These events have excited such terror here, that nobody now ventures to intercede for a Greek family for fear of being included in the same proscription.

*Semlin, June 3.*—Letters from Bitoglia of May 23 have been received at Belgrade, from which it appears that consternation prevails in that part of the country. The Turks are advancing in great force towards Larissa. The agents of the English are said to have succeeded in inducing the Sultans and Albanians to submit to Chourschid Pasha, who will soon effect his junction with the Pasha of Salonichi, to march through Lavadia against the Morea. Decisive events may therefore soon be expected in these parts. Nothing but a miracle can save the Greeks, as affairs now stand. It is affirmed that the operations of the Turks, both by sea and land, are directed by English officers, and that they have promised entirely to quell the insurrection of the Greeks before the termination of the negotiations with Russia.

*From the Maine, June 19.*—M. Von S.—, a young nobleman of the north of Germany, who, inspired by enthusiastic love of liberty and by youthful courage, had hastened to the Morea, returned home a few days ago. He left the theatre of war with five comrades, and landed at Venice. His account of the Greeks of their mode of warfare, and their behaviour to foreigners who have hastened from remote countries to their aid, places that people in no favourable light. He describes the light troops as seeking pillage rather than victory, and says that they even attacked those of their own nation when they met with a weaker body returning home with booty, careless of shedding Christian blood, if they can snatch the spoil from the original robber. Between the Greeks at sea and those on land there is no community of interests, no union: they are like two distinct nations, resembling each other only in their lust of rapine, and considering foreigners as adventurers who come to share the spoils which they might have had to themselves. He confesses that they behave better to foreigners of distinction. Without attempting to invalidate his statements, we must observe, that if we examine things on a great scale, and consider only the general results, we have the same



reason to be astonished at them; for it cannot be denied, that notwithstanding all those defects and impediments, the Greeks have made great progress towards their object.

*Wellington Trophy.*—Many and great are the discussions upon the Wellington Trophy, as it is called, which is just open to public view in Hyde Park; and many the letters we have received upon the subject.

As far as Mr. WESTMACOTT's share of the performance goes, (i. e. melting great guns to make great Grecians) we are most ready to approve; but as to the memorial, or trophy, or whatever it may be, we certainly must say, whether taken as a monument of art, or a tribute to the DUKE of WELLINGTON and his brave brethren in arms, we cannot afford the same warmth of approbation.

That the ladies of England should have selected this mutilation of a fine piece of sculpture as a tribute to their countrymen we confess surprises us. ACHILLES, if there ever was such a person, at the period at which we are told this statue represents him, had made himself somewhat notorious by a pretty general flirtation at the Court of LYCOMEDES, and by a particular accident which at his instance befel DEIDAMIA, who, as our readers know, gave to the world NEOPTOLEMUS, a fine chopping boy, who did ACHILLES the honour to call him father. Indeed his sickliness—his subsequent attachment to BRISIS, and his final offer to POLYXENA, altogether make the *gallantry* for which his figure has been selected to grace Hyde Park somewhat an equivocal term.

But is it ACHILLES who is represented by this colossal statue? or is it, as some have affirmed, no other than POLLUX.

The origin of POLLUX is perfectly known, and though this knowledge might endear his image to some of the LEDAS of fashion, what allusion it has to the WELLESLEYS, the PAGETS, the HILLS, or the COTTONS, we cannot divine; in short, we are at a loss to imagine what could have given rise to the introduction of this large and lightly clothed personage into our gay circle, by the ladies of England.

We have, as we said before, received many letters about this anonymous figure (which, we grieve to announce, has been temporarily nick-named by the personage of Temple Bar, "THE GREEN MAN,") attacking it on many accounts.

Some strait-laced persons call it indelicate, they should be told that to suit the delicacy of the donors and the public eye, it has been altered to its present decorous state from the original. It might certainly have made the giant more analogous to the cause of his being placed there, and proportionably more decent, if Mr. WESTMACOTT had fitted him with a pair of WELLINGTON overalls—but this would have destroyed the classicality. At all events, the present state of this very classical erection, will, we should suppose, prevent governesses and nursery-maids from desiring refractory girls to turn over a new leaf.

BYRON, in his Poem called *The Curse of Minerva*, has some lines applicable to the subject, which, if we remember aright run thus:—

"Round the throng'd gate shall saunt'ring coxcombs creep,  
To lounge and lucubrate, to prate and peep,  
While many a languid maid, with longing sigh,  
Upon the giant statue casts her curious eye;  
The 'Park' with transient glance appears to skim,  
Yet marks the mighty form and strength of limb;  
Mourn's o'er the difference of now and then—  
Exclaims 'These GREEKS indeed were proper men;  
Draws slight comparisons of these with those,  
And envies LAIS all her attitud' beaux."

It cannot be denied that "false delicacy" has disappeared from society, and that many of our blue ladies carry on philosophical researches in spite of obstacles and oppositions which would have alarmed their grandmothers; but *real* delicacy is the characteristic of Englishwomen, and we cannot, therefore, imagine why this lasting memorial, of at least a classical indifference to a general feeling should have been chosen to be handed down to posterity upon so interesting an occasion.

The subject is a delicate one, and we are perfectly aware, that in the best, the most exemplary, and the most refined society, that, which may be called nonsensical squeamishness is done away with; but there is still a large proportion of the population of this country, who want sufficient refinement to understand that a naked man is as decent as one covered with drapery. Yet we should not be inclined to cavil at the *bare* appearance of the gigantic Greek—if Greek he be—were it merely and abstractedly a statue, or the cast of a statue, imported as the casts of APOLLO and VENUS have been, or exhibited as statues and pictures often are on the most sacred subjects, in which figures divested of clothing appear, and are looked upon without any feeling but that of admiration of fine works of art; but, we confess, being the gift of the Women of ENGLAND, we do consider that some stiffer subject might have been chosen to commemorate their admiration of English soldiers, and their affection for the cloth, than a full sized Grecian, without a rag to cover him.

The opposition have been loud in their condemnation of the figure. GREY BENNET says nothing large is graceful; HUMPHREY declares it a bad subject; COLONEL DAVIES thinks it cost three shillings and ninepence halfpenny more than it is worth; CREEVEY says it looks as if one leg was shorter than the other; WILBERFORCE denounces it as profane, because it is pointedly dressed like ADAM; LORD HOLLAND votes it indecent; LORD OSWALTON says it is out of all proportion; LORD NUGENT thinks it clumsy and heavy in the lower parts; and LORD BLESSINGTON keeping the cast in his eye, and comparing it with the original, says it does not look well.

Thus the "Green Man," as the citizens call him, is abused on all hand; and we must join the Majority of our countrymen in wishing that so unmeaning and disgusting a thing had not been the gift of the Ladies of England.

*English Amusements.*—It has been said that the English are fastidious in their amusements, and that no European nation is more difficult to please. Any body who knows the world will know how unjustly we are accused of this proneness not to be entertained—the parties which are given every night are so many exact copies of that, which happened first in the season—the same faces are to be seen, the same conversations heard; if it be a concert, the same singers perform, and generally the same music; GUNTER and GRANGE produce the same fruits and ices; and whether one is at Devonshire House, or Lansdowne House, or any other house, nothing occurs during the squeeze and heat of the evening to inform one.

All this proves that we are not so particular as cynics would have us to be. But however trifling or monotonous the diversions we have alluded to my appear, still there is the "charm of CONVERSATION" and the "intercourse of FRIENDS;" (phrases of which we and our neighbours know the full value in fashionable life)—but what will those who deny us the readiness to find "good in all things," say to a diversion described in last Monday's MORNING POST, with a seriousness truly ludicrous.

We are told, that at a lady's fashionable party, the visitants amused themselves by—"promenading up one staircase and—down the other." This entertainment, for simplicity of operation, deserves a patent.

Having thus described the evening amusement of the world of fashion, the same paper gives an account of their morning recreations, which would startle a foreigner, or, indeed, any body else unacquainted with the *locale*.

The paragraph we allude to runs thus—

"Kensington Gardens were more than usually animated; ladies of the first fashion might be seen—seated on THE WALL."

This to us, who know what it means, is intelligible; but to people at Kamchatka, or Glasgow, or in any foreign cities, what must our ladies of fashion be thought of, that on Sundays, when Kensington Gardens were more than usually animated, they should be seen sitting on a wall, which judged of by the scale of garden walls in general, might "perhaps be twenty feet high."—*John Bull*, July 22.

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1832.

## REPEAL OF THE HOUSE AND WINDOW TAX.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, that in rising to propose a very large diminution of the taxation of the country, he felt it his duty not merely to come down with a bare meagre demand upon the subject, but, on the contrary, with a view to what he owed to so great a question, and with a view to what he owed to his constituents, to endeavour to show on what grounds he made the proposition which he was about to submit to the House. Instead therefore, of contenting himself with merely making a demand for the repeal of two millions and a half of taxation, he had thought it his duty to embody his opinions in three Resolutions, which, however, were extremely short and extremely simple. The first, which he should take the liberty to propose for the adoption of the House, was—"That it appears to this House that the present amount of taxation is so burdensome and oppressive, as to make it the duty of the House to adopt every means by which, without detriment to the State, that taxation may be diminished." He was aware that every one who ventured to propose a reduction in the taxes of the country was liable to be told, that as there was no topic so vulgar and trifling or so disagreeable to many classes of society, as the expediency of any such reduction, he was bound to propose it, not on any of the ordinary and vulgar grounds, but on grounds which would stand a deliberate and severe examination. It might be said, that the clamour of the people out of doors for the reduction of taxation was excessive. If, however, the people out of doors ran into any excess on that side of the question, he thought he might venture to contend, without fear of contradiction, that many Honourable Gentlemen in the House, and that all the public functionaries in particular, ran into the opposite extreme, when they recommended to Parliament the adoption of such principles as those which had recently been recommended on the subject—principles such as, he contended, and was satisfied he should be able to show, were never before proposed for the adoption of the legislature of any civilised state. It had formerly been said and believed, that when an individual paid taxes for the service of the State, he did make a certain sacrifice up to the amount of his payment. It had formerly been said and believed, that for the sake of obtaining a great good for the State, an individual might be called upon to sacrifice a small benefit on his own part. It was reserved for our own times to declare, in a grave, deliberate Assembly, before the great council of the nation, that, in fact, the payment of taxes, so far from being a detriment to the State or to individuals, was beneficial to individuals as well as to the State; and that, like the quality of mercy, "it bleaseth twice, it bleaseth him that gives and him that takes." He contended that he had heard in that House doctrines to that extent. He would go more at large into this part of the subject, had not an Hon. and Learned Gent. on the floor near him (Mr. Brougham) at the commencement of the Session, in one of the most able and eloquent speeches ever addressed to any Legislature, completely satisfied his (Mr. H.'s) mind, and he was more completely satisfied the mind of the country, that it was the most fatal delusion to suppose that a state, either in its corporate capacity, or individually considered, could derive any benefit whatever, from taxation. For a long time, however, it had been the fashion for Gentlemen on the other side of the House to characterise any application for the reduction of taxation by the epithets "stupid," "foolish," "impertinent," "presumptuous," &c. &c. The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was sure, would forgive him when he declared that he had felt the utmost surprise to hear, even an individual in the right Honourable Gentleman's situation—an individual, part of whose duty it often was to be obliged to assert paradoxes—declare, "that to remit taxation might aggravate distress." He knew very well that it had been attempted to explain that expression away; but the explanation had not been satisfactory, either to him or to the House. However, far as this paradox had been pushed by the Right Honourable Gentleman, he (Mr. Hobhouse) was happy in knowing, that not only by the confessions of Ministers, but by their very acts, Parliament were to be no longer called upon to believe that a reduction of taxes might contribute to the distress of a State. For, notwithstanding the pledge which his Majesty's Ministers had given in words—notwithstanding the more sacred pledge that they would abandon their places—that if the taxes were diminished in compliance with the recommendation of the Honourable Gentleman in that House who were opposed to the measures of Government, they would resign—he was happy to say that they had retracted their assertions on the subject, and had allowed the people to work out their salvation in their own way. It would be necessary for the due consideration of the present question to go back to the History of what had taken place in the last Session of Parliament. Early in the year 1831, the Honourable Member for Cumberland gave notice, that he would move for a Repeal of the

Agricultural Horse Tax; but would wait until the Report of the Agricultural Committee should be before the House. On the 3d of April, 1831, on the repeal of the Malt Tax being moved, the Noble Lord opposite declared, that if the motion were agreed to, he should not wish to continue to be a Member of his Majesty's Government, and called the proposition "a suicidal measure." Parliament, however, agreed to the repeal. On the 14th of June the Honourable Member for Cumberland brought on his motion for the Repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. A Right Honourable Gentleman opposite declared, that he considered the proposition to be the opening of a general assault on the finances of the country, and that if it succeeded, it would not be possible for any Minister thenceforward to support our finance system. It did succeed. The breach was opened; and through it the majority of the House of Commons—a small majority certainly—entered, bearing the flag of economical reform. Still, however, notwithstanding the previous declarations of the Noble Lord, and of the Right Honourable Gentleman, they abstained from coming down to Parliament to carry those declarations into effect. Both the Agricultural Horse Duty and the War Malt Duty were repealed. The Noble Lord had said that he would resign if the Malt Duty were repealed. So far, however, was the Noble Lord from resigning, that he afterwards came down to the House, and in a statement which he there made, laid claim to the confidence of the country, in consequence of the repeal of the very tax which he had previously declared he would not suffer to be repealed! He had made those statements, because he thought it highly important to shew, that if a few Members in that House, backed by the opinion of the people at large, from time to time boldly demanded a diminution of the public burdens, they must finally succeed in their application. He would now allude to those principles of finance, the most extraordinary perhaps that ever proceeded from the government of a great country, which had been laid down by the Noble Lord opposite, in the propositions which he made to the House early in the present Session of Parliament. It was, perhaps, hardly regular to advert to the former debate; but he perfectly well recollected, that on that occasion, the Noble Lord had declared the following to be the principles on which the financial system of this great, intelligent and active country ought to be regulated. The words were these: "There is no distress in this country which cannot be cured by a few applications of the principle of resurrection." Again, "the proposal to repeal taxes is worse than unavailing, it is delusive; for it goes to counteract the great causes of nature." Again, "It is delusive, dangerous to say that the distress proceeds from Taxation, and not from the hands of Providence and nature." Again, "the result of all true political economy is, that nature is the source of relief and hope; and that to nature alone we can look for relief in the present emergency." Really, since in his school-days, he read Lucretius, he had never heard so much of the extensive operations of nature. He had almost fancied he had heard the Noble Lord crying—

"— rerum primordia pandam;  
Unde omnis Natura creet res, aucter, aliatque;  
Quove eadem rursus Natura percipit resolvat."

Although, however, he could not very well understand this novel doctrine of the Noble Lord's about the financial operations of nature, he could perfectly understand, that the Noble Lord was playing the same part which had been played by his great prototype, Oliver Cromwell, in that House, and before Committees of both Houses, when a proposition was made for investing him with the dignity of King. Home, after giving an account of the more than ordinarily confused, embarrassed, and unintelligible elocution of Cromwell on the occasion to which he alluded, made the following observation:—"After so singular a manner does nature distribute her talents, that in a nation abounding with sense and learning, a man who by superior personal merit alone, had made his way to supreme dignity, and had even obliged the Parliament to make him a tender of the Crown, was yet incapable of expressing himself on this occasion, but in a manner which a peasant of the most ordinary capacity would justly be ashamed of." So he (Mr. Hobhouse) by no means thought that the confusion, embarrassment, and unintelligibility of the Noble Lord, when the Noble Lord made the statements which he (Mr. Hobhouse) had quoted, were attributable to any want of capacity in the Noble Lord; but that they were to be ascribed merely to the peculiar circumstances in which the Noble Lord was placed, and which rendered it necessary for him to endeavour to frame some excuse, however obscure, for the very extraordinary principles which he had propounded to Parliament. After this first exposé of the Noble Lord's, two months, two "little months," he would not say "on wings of down had passed," when the Noble Lord came down to the House, condescended to assist the operations of nature by proposing a further repeal of taxes. Although the Noble Lord had before declared that it was impossible that we could surmount our difficulties if we proceeded any further in the repeal of taxation, he was himself the man to propose the repeal to the House of Commons! No rain was





way America, since the year 1815; had liquidated debt to the amount of 67,000,000 dollars. A small State might beneficially do as the Noble Lord recommended—allow its Sinking Fund to accumulate at compound interest; but a large State could not do so. He knew very well that his proposition would be opposed, because a Sinking Fund was useful to Ministers. It aided them in funding—it was an excuse for not reducing places; places produced power; and power was what Ministers always desiderated.—It had been urged that much was to be expected from the Sinking Fund, but he could not place much reliance upon that statement when he recollected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had reduced that fund from 16,000,000l. to 5,000,000l. and subsequently from 5,000,000l. to 3,000,000l. He thought with Lord Lauderdale, that the operation of the Sinking Fund had been to raise the money value of the unredeemed Three per Cents, to a great extent. The public had a right to a repeal of taxes to the amount at least of 3,000,000l. and looking to the alteration in the value of the currency, they were entitled, according to Mr. Ricardo's doctrine, to a reduction of 5,000,000l. or 6,000,000l. though he asked only for a reduction of 3,000,000l. It would be in vain for the Noble Lord (Londonderry) to turn round and say, "that it would be unfair to call for a repeal of those taxes after what Ministers had already done." In answer to any such observation of the Noble Lord he begged to state that he had no part to choose—that he was directed by his constituents to propose the repeal of those taxes; and that he felt himself imperiously bound to do so. The Honourable Member next proceeded to point out the causes of the introduction and continuance of the House and Window Tax. In 1779, an inquiry was instituted into the great smuggling of Tea then carried on, and plans were proposed in aid of the darling Revenue of the Country; for that purpose every thing was sacrificed—the citizens were oppressed, and the constitution was violated. What followed this? The Tax on Windows was increased, and the Tax on Tea was diminished for a time; but in the course of six years the Tax on Tea was increased 100 per cent., while the Window Tax was also increased. The Honourable Member detailed a calculation of the comparative amount of Rents and Window Tax, in order to show that the houses which paid the lowest rent were in most instances subjected to the highest comparative rate of taxation. He mentioned as an instance of the pressure of the Window Tax, the fact of a gentleman holding as a part of his property, a house in the country, which let for thirty-five pounds a-year, but from the great number of windows in the house, the taxes amounted to 600l., and therefore the proprietor preferred pulling down the house to paying the taxes. The house was pulled down, and the materials which originally cost 2,400l. were sold for 600l., making a loss of 1,800l. There were, in addition to this, many instances of some persons being obliged to pay one seventeenth of their incomes in House and Window Taxes, while others paid no more than one seven hundredth part of their incomes in the same way. These taxes were most oppressive, and if they were not inclined to repeal them, he should remind them of a passage in the celebrated *Batou*, where he said that "want came first as a way-faring man, but afterwards as an armed man." He could not venture to say that unless the taxes in question were removed, want would not thus present itself to enforce its demands (*hear, hear, hear!*). He could not pretend to say that if Parliament did not do this justice to the people, the people would not come forward and do it for themselves. This, he wished it to be understood, was no idle threat on his part, it was an argument drawn from the universal history of all countries in all times. As no country was so overburdened by taxation as this, so it behoved Ministers to come down and propose some remedy for the distresses of the country. Now he appealed to the House, whether any thing to this effect had been done this Session? The Honourable Member next alluded to the proposed mode of providing for the half-pay and pension list, which he contended was nothing more than a juggle and delusion on the country. The last extract with which he should trouble the House was one from the Noble Marquis' (Londonderry's) speech on the 2d April, 1821; it was to this effect:—"That if it was at all practicable to reduce 3,000,000l. of taxes (which he conceived it was not at that period), he should prefer the reduction of the Window Tax to the reduction of the Malt Tax." He knew it was not fair to turn round upon the Noble Lord, after he had repealed the Malt Tax, and say that he ought also to repeal the Window Tax. But he conceived that the observation of the Noble Lord was an additional argument in support of the oppressive nature of this tax. The Honourable Member concluded, by moving his Resolutions, the first and second of which were read in the course of his speech. The third Resolution was, in substance, "That the Tax on Houses and Windows in Great Britain was unjust and unequal in its operation, was most oppressive upon those who were least able to meet it, and ought therefore to be repealed."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER addressed the House, but in a tone so low as to be for a considerable time inaudible in the Gallery. The proposed plan of abolishing the Sinking Fund would, by annihilating the Sinking Fund, go to annihilate all public credit, (*hear, hear, hear!*) If any thing could add to the iniquity of such a proposition, it was the sacred pledge given by the House in security of the public

faith. The repeated discussions in that House with respect to the Sinking Fund; the decisions of the House upon that question rendered it unnecessary for him to say more than to give it a simple negative. The Honourable Member would find that a proposition for abolishing the Sinking Fund would meet with the most firm opposition. A Noble Friend of his had said in the early part of the Session, that the repeal of the Window Tax would give great relief; he admitted the fact. But the House would recollect that the Window Tax was the heaviest that pressed upon the Table, and the most productive. For 30 years the tax had been little augmented. It was true that the tax had been repealed in Ireland, but Ireland never having been burdened with the Property Tax, did not feel so sensible a relief as England did from the repeal of taxes. Ireland was never accustomed to heavy taxation; the Window-light Tax was the heaviest direct tax with which she had been ever burdened. The effect of the Union—whatever might be its advantages in another sense—had an effect most injurious to Ireland; by promoting the non-residence of her great proprietors. The City of Dublin in particular had suffered most severely by that measure. The Parliament which assembled in that metropolis caused a great expenditure of money—the Members occupied the principal houses in Dublin; but, after the Union, these houses became of little value; they were occupied in some instances by the inferior classes. Large houses were let in lodgings to the poor; and, to avoid the burthen of the Window Tax, many windows were stopped up. The exclusion of air caused in many instances the spreading of disease. The effect of the Tax in general was felt too heavy and oppressive, and he did not at all wonder that it caused so much opposition and complaint. But he would deny that the Window Tax in this country had produced the same effects as it most undoubtedly did in Ireland. By the returns which had been laid upon the Table of the House it appeared that but in three districts was there a diminution in excisable articles—there was no diminution in the revenue—nor were there complaints of the manner in which it was collected. Much reduction had been already made in taxation; he would contend that a farther reduction of taxation to any considerable amount was not to be looked for. During this session there were three millions and an half of taxes remitted. To him it appeared more a subject of wonder that so much had been done, than that more had not been accomplished. He, the Honourable Member, had talked of reductions of establishments,—these words were easily said.—He would be glad that gentlemen would point out what establishments could be reduced. Notwithstanding what the Honourable Gentleman had said, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) denied, that throughout the country there existed the appearance of want. He did not deny the pressure of agricultural distress, but he denied that the country bore the appearance of want.—With respect to the House and Window Tax, they balanced each other.—The Window Tax was heaviest in the country,—the House Tax less.—The case was the reverse in great towns,—the Window Tax was the lightest,—the House Tax the greatest.—The country could not afford the repeal of taxes so productive. After the great and recent reductions that had already taken place, there was no country in Europe which profited so much by peace, with reference to the remission of taxes, as England; for in no country did a remission of taxes take place in the same degree. He did not mean to say that at a future period, the subject of the Window Tax might not be properly brought under the consideration of Parliament. At present, he felt it his duty to give the motion his decided opposition.—[We have not been able to give the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman at the length that we could wish. He did not speak long enough to be heard distinctly; and even if he had, we would not have been able to take an accurate note, in consequence of the almost total darkness that prevailed in the Gallery. It would not be amiss if the servants of the House would take the trouble to light the candles somewhat earlier].

Mr. MABERLY said he would not yet assent, and listen to the aspersions of the Right Honourable Gentleman. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said that they (the Opposition) were in the habit of attacking the public creditor. Not only did the Right Honourable Gentleman make the attack, but many others at his side of the House were in the constant habit of dealing out similar imputations. They (the Opposition) were anxious for the remission of taxes, but he denied that they had made any attack upon the public creditor. They wished that out of the sixty millions raised from the people, the public creditor should have thirty millions (*hear, hear.*) They (the Opposition) complained that Ministers took five millions, under the pretence of liquidating the public debt, and yet overturned their system, week after week. Of the remaining twenty-five millions, they (the Opposition) complained that much of it was badly and improperly spent—that the Ministers took more from the people than they had a right to take (*hear, hear.*)—more than necessary for carrying on the Government with vigour and safety (*hear, hear!*). The Right Honourable Gentleman said that the people paid the taxes without complaining—where was the use of complaining? (*hear, hear!*) The people knew that if they did not pay the taxes, that their property, to the last shilling's worth, would be seized (*hear!*); they paid these taxes, only because they could not help it (*hear, hear!*)



But did the Right Honourable Gentleman mean to say that the people did not complain, and loudly too, of their situation? They petitioned that House day after day—and the House turned a deaf ear to their complaints. They (the Opposition) complained of this, that the Government took more money from the people than was necessary—they did not question the claim of the Public Creditor—they wished to support it—the Public Creditor made his bargain with the Country—he advanced his money—he advanced it under an understanding that in six months after the conclusion of the war, the country would return to Cash Payments—he was therefore entitled to all he received. Had the battle of Waterloo been lost, the Public Creditor would have been ruined; the contest was otherwise decided, and the Public Creditor was entitled to his just and fair claims. He (Mr. Maubly) would say to the other side of the House, you are the persons who endanger the public creditor by taking from the people more than they wish to pay—more than they ought (hear, hear, hear). The Government took more than they ought to take from the people because the country might be better governed for a smaller sum (hear, hear, hear!). He was of that opinion, and he would therefore vote for the reduction of taxes until taxation should be brought down to the standard to which, in his opinion, it ought to be reduced. The Right Honourable Gentleman had alluded to the repeal of the Property Tax, but he (Mr. Maubly) would contend that the country was much better able to pay its taxes before the 17,500,000*l.* of property tax had been taken off than she was now. The reason was because the resources of the country were greatly diminished; he did not believe that any occupiers of land at the present moment were making rent, the money they paid to the landlord was paid out of their capital. He was convinced, that if Committees of that House inquired strictly into the state of the expenditure, many millions might yet be saved. The amount of the present expenditure was 35,500,000*l.* including 5,500,000*l.* dead weight, deducting the dead weight, there remained 30 millions and a half to go on with. In 1793, the whole expenditure of the Government amounted to eight millions; and yet in 1793, the prices were nearly the same as they were at the present day—adding to that sum four millions and a half dead weight, the whole amounted to 12 millions and a half; so that the expenses of the Government now were nearly double what the expenses of the Government were in 1793, though the prices of 1793 and the prices of the present day were the same, or nearly the same. The Right Honourable Gentleman talked of sustaining the public creditor by keeping up the Sinking Fund; why he never had any Sinking Fund till the last year (hear, hear); so that that great security of the public creditor frequently boasted of, had, in point of fact, no existence whatever, until the last year (cheers). They (the Opposition) did not say, that the Sinking Fund ought not to be kept up—they did not say that it was an improper thing; on the contrary, a Sinking Fund was, indeed, a security for the public creditor, if it were preserved. Had the Sinking Fund established by Mr. Pitt been left sacred, had not a robbery been committed on that Fund, it would amount at the present day to 23 millions. It was by violating that fund, by taking it away, piece by piece, until not a vestige remained of it, that the security of the public creditor was assailed; and yet the very men who destroyed that fund had the hardihood to charge his (Mr. Maubly's) side of the House with an intention of weakening the claims, and sweeping away the security of the public creditor.

Mr. WYNN, though he admitted, the pressure of Agricultural Distress, denied what the Honourable Gentleman, who had just sat down, had asserted, namely, that no rents were paid by the farmers throughout the country. He knew the fact to be otherwise. In various parts of the country, where lands were let at rack-rents, the greatest competition manifested itself on the part of tenants where those lands were to be let. He denied that the rent was paid out of the capital of the farmer, and he appealed as to the fact to country Gentlemen who heard him. He was always anxious—taking into account the expenses of additional colonial possessions, and other expenses—to bring down the expenses of the country to the standard of 1793 (hear, hear). In his opinion that had been effected (laughter from the Opposition). Gentlemen would hint the credit to recollect that was his own opinion of his. He would bring down the expenses of the present time, as nearly as possible, to the standard of 1793; but there were some cases where that was clearly impossible. Were Honourable Gentlemen prepared to lower the pay of the Army? He was one of those who thought that the pay of the Army ought to have been increased at an earlier period than it was increased, and he did not think that it would be consistent with the security of the public to diminish the pay of the Army now. The Honourable Gentleman had said that prices had fallen—the prices of provisions had fallen, but it would be a considerable time before the prices of other articles, and particularly the price of labour, would accommodate themselves to the price of provisions.

Mr. MAUBLY explained.

Mr. ROBERTSON spoke nearly under the Gallery, and was not audible for some time. He complained in the strongest terms of the pres-

sure of taxation—no honest man could say that the country could go on under the present system; for the prosperity of the country—for the security of them and their posterity, it was necessary that that system should be overturned. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by saying he would vote against the motion.

Mr. HUME said that he believed the House shared in the surprise he felt, after hearing the speech of the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, to hear him at the conclusion declare that he would vote against the motion, which motion was for a reduction of taxes. How the Hon. Gentleman could reconcile his vote with his speech, was more than he (Mr. Hume) could possibly imagine. He would leave to the Hon. Gentleman the task of explaining that difficult point. The conduct of the Hon. Gentleman was simply this—he gave a most gloomy and disheartening description of the country, reduced as it was by excessive taxation, and then he declared his intention of voting against a proposition for the reduction of taxation. He did not agree with the Honourable Gentleman in the gloomy picture he drew of the country; he saw nothing in the state of the country, if properly managed, to cause despair; on the contrary, he believed that its resources were sufficient to meet and to surmount all its difficulties. When two or three Gentlemen of different parties could not agree with each other on the result of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could there be any doubt as to the artificial intricacy of the accounts? They were told, however, that they had only to live one year to see all perplexity done away, and that what the Chancellor of the Exchequer called the Sham Sinking Fund (a laugh) should be abolished. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had admitted that the only real Sinking Fund was an excess of income above expenditure. What, then, according to his own admission, was the Sinking Fund he had been so long keeping up? It was a complete humbug (hear! and a laugh). He had heard with surprise the Right Honourable President of the Board of Control's declaration as to the condition of the country (hear). He was sorry that the Agricultural Gentlemen had not been present to have heard it. He wondered that when the Agricultural Committee had reported "that rents were now paid from capital," the Right Honourable Gentleman had not risen to controvert the position; instead of waiting to refute the Honourable Member for Abingdon. Either the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Wynn), or the whole of the Agricultural Gentlemen, were wrong. There could be no doubt that that class was suffering extremely (hear!). His Honourable Friend (Mr. Maubly) had said that the chief part of rents were paid out of capital ("The whole," from Mr. Wynn). If his Honourable Friend went that length, he was borne out by the assertion of the Agricultural Committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had not met the present motion in a candid way, and had brought forward jokes not at all to the purpose. He had talked of their ingratitude, in asking for a further remission of taxation, when three millions had already been remitted. Of these three millions, however, it was proper to remark, only half had been yet actually taken off. The reduction of expenditure, too, had far fallen short of what the country had a right to expect. In 1817 the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as one of the Committee of Finance, had stated, that the whole of the expenditure of 1818 for the army, navy, and miscellaneous departments, should be 17,500,000*l.*, and that in the subsequent years this expenditure should gradually be further reduced. They were now even in the Estimates charged with an expenditure under these heads of 17,515,000*l.*, being half a million more than the Estimate of the Finance Committee, without counting the gradual reductions from which they had expected so much. It was to be recollected that 5,500,000*l.* of taxes had been imposed in 1819, and that only two millions had yet been taken off. He contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done more than any other Minister ever had to depress public credit, though he was continually talking of the necessity of upholding it; thus the greatest sinners in profession were often the greatest sinners (a laugh). He would appeal to the Right Honourable Gentleman's own candour whether this was not the case (a laugh). The Right Honourable Gentleman had told them that further reductions of expenditure were impracticable. On the 26th of March, 1801, the Right Honourable Gentleman and the Noble Lord had said, that the establishments were reduced to their lowest pitch, and that not a shilling could be spared; but, happily, no sooner were those words uttered than they were disregarded, and considerable reductions had been made. The Right Honourable Gentleman now told them that there were only ten millions on which any reductions could take effect. The civil establishments alone amounted to 16 millions, and the four or five millions expended in the collection of the revenue were not, it seemed, to be taken into account. It was in this particular department that great reduction could be made. He appealed to men of business whether, when in establishment for transacting any business was once formed, the business might not be conducted with a small, or without any additional expense? So it might have been with the collection of the revenue. In 1793 the Revenue Boards were full, and the addition since made had been altogether unnecessary. The Revenue Board kept up against 7*l.* 6*d.* and compact (hear, hear, hear!) 100,000*l.* was levied for the sake of

patronage on the distributors of stamps, when the business could be done so much better, and with really less risk, in another way.—Why had the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope a salary of 10,000l. a year (hear, hear!)? Why had one Secretary 3,000l., and another 2,000l.? Why did the same system of extravagance prevail at the Mauritius? While these instances of waste continued, he could only consider the reductions that had been made, shams and pretences to quiet the contrary gentlemen. If they were satisfied, while they saw their property waste away, had themselves become beggars, it was well for them (hear!). He would not, however, ground his opposition to the present tax solely on the inability of the country to pay. The question was not what the country could pay, but what it ought to pay? The object of a good Government was to carry on its business at the least possible expense, consistently with the public interest (hear, hear!). The Right Honourable Gentleman had told them, that when they talked of the possibility of reduction, they did not think of the increase of pay since 1792. The fact was, that though the pay of the privates, sergeants and corporals was doubled since 1792, and the pay of subalterns somewhat increased, yet the higher ranks had scarcely been increased,—and by an alteration in the mode of brigading men, which partly counterbalanced the increase, there was an addition of only 12,000l. of expense on a body of 8,000 men. The plan by which this countervailing saving was accomplished, viz. the forming the army into regiments of 800 men, which had been recommended by the Finance Committee of 1817, had been disregarded.—Instead of keeping them up to 800, the regiments had been reduced to 550 each. And by this gross mismanagement,—gross, because it was in the teeth of the Ministers' own Committee; 230,000l. a year was lost, which was equal to the fragment of the Salt Tax which was in dispute (hear!). They had also got second Majors in regiments, and so many additional Captains, that there was a larger body of officers than there ever was before 1808. The reduction of these superfluous officers would be a saving of 75,000l. On these items alone there would be a reduction of 800,000l. (cries of "question!"). If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been allowed to take so wide a range as he had done, Gentlemen should endure some reply. As to the tax now before them—he distinguished between voluntary and involuntary taxes—those which the contributors could avoid paying, and those which they could not. He agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the increase of the produce of the Excise, which consisted for the most part of taxes which the people could pay or not, according to their inclination, was a proof of the general good state of the population. He wished, therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would leave the voluntary, and repeal the involuntary taxes. The House and Window Taxes were involuntary taxes. They were those which drove our countrymen to reside abroad. Would it not be important to make it as easy for our countrymen to live in England as in Foreign Countries? (hear!) One great suffering of the Country Gentlemen whose rents fell short was, the great sums they had to pay for House and Window Tax. No man could evade them without injury to health, and through the latter, especially, the health of our countrymen did suffer. He saw a Gentleman from Ireland smile.—Any disregard of the sufferings of Ireland in this respect came with an ill grace from an Irishman, as the sufferings of the people of Dublin from this very Tax (which had recently been so properly given up), had been so ably illustrated by Gentlemen from Ireland. If they cut off the 3,860,000l. which House and Window Tax amounted to (for he would go farther than his Honourable Friend), and repeal both (a laugh), he was convinced the Chancellor of the Exchequer had full power to carry reductions into effect equal to this sum. There was another circumstance to be taken into consideration. If they reduced half the rate of taxation, the produce would be not much lessened, and there would be an infinite increase of comfort to the people.—Since 1817, the taxes raised on the people had been gradually increased. In 1817, the sum raised, including the expense of collection, was 47 millions; in 1818, 53 millions; in 1819, 59 millions; and in the last year, 60 millions. Taking into account the increase of 10 per cent. in the value of the currency, there had been really an addition made to the taxes, since 1817, of 15 millions. It was impossible to relieve the agricultural interest but through a general relief from the repeal of taxes, and to this in time the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find himself driven. At the present time, and under the necessarily disadvantageous terms, not a farthing debt should be paid off. It was not the landed interest merely, but the West Indian, the shipping, and every interest that was suffering except the manufacturing interest, ("and the funded!") True—the fundholders were now profiting, and it would be unfair that they should not. But he was convinced, that if a rigid system of economy was adopted, that the fundholders would be most ready to come forward to afford any relief the country might need. The country could never stand so high under the present system as it would if the debt were discharged by a fair contribution from all species of property, and the expense of collecting taxes to pay the interest were thus altogether saved. But this was a measure he could not recommend till the people had more check over the public expenditure to prevent such abuses as those lately exposed, when they saw men of 40 or 50 taken into public offices, in order, in a few years, to be pensioned off.

Mr. MONCK said, the Sinking Fund was injurious to public, and not beneficial to the creditor, as nine-tenths of the holders of stock were indifferent to the price of it, as his object was income. The security of the Fundholder arose not merely from the amount of Revenue, but from the ease of collecting it, and he was interested, like all others, in the reduction of taxation. He thought a reduction of 10s. per barrel on strong beer would be a greater relief to the Agricultural interest than the Repeal of the House Tax (a laugh). But he considered the House Tax itself a very unequal one, and very fit to be repealed. In answer to the question of the Right Honourable Member for Montgomery (Mr. Wynn), whether there was any want of Tenants? he mentioned an instance that had come to his knowledge of a Gentleman in Sussex, who had offered a Tenant to continue with him without the payment to any rent, as his paying the rates, which proposition was refused (hear!). He voted for the motion.

Mr. D. BROWNE concurred in the observation of the Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Home), that the remission of the Assessed Taxes would encourage absentees to reside in this country. He agreed that it would be extremely desirable to reduce these taxes, and he hoped it would be found practicable at a future period.

Mr. CALCRAFT thanked his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hobhouse) for the able manner in which he had brought forward this question. He was aware that his proposition involved the repeal of taxes to the amount of 2,700,000l., and that it would materially reduce the Sinking Fund; but he was aware also that a reduction of taxation was the only effectual means of alleviating the burthens of the people. Notwithstanding all that had passed in the present Session, he thought it was the duty of the House to accede to the further reduction proposed by his Honourable Friend, nor had he the slightest apprehension that the public credit would be shaken by the adoption of that proposition. No man was more anxious than himself to uphold the public credit, but he felt that a remission of taxes was so far from being likely to shake the public credit, that it was calculated to uphold it by improving the security on which the public creditor depended. He did not despair of the final success of his Hon. Friend's measure, for the Malt Tax, the Salt Tax, and even the Hearth Tax of Ireland had all been supported on the same grounds as those which were now opposed to the present motion. He trusted therefore that his Honourable Friend would persevere in the firm, rational course which he had pursued to night, and renew his motion in the next Session of Parliament. It should be recollected that from the year 1816 down to the present time not a single concession had come spontaneously from his Majesty's Ministers; every remission of taxes had been wrung from them after a hard contest. He was free to confess that little could be saved in the establishments of the army, and navy, but large reductions might be made in our civil and colonial establishments. He cordially supported the present motion.

Mr. MAXWELL rose amidst loud cries of "question." He hoped, that as he represented 100,000 constituents, and as this was a question deeply affecting their interests, he might be allowed to make a few observations. In his opinion, his Majesty's Ministers had brought themselves and the country into great difficulty by a return to what they conceived to be a second currency. The only way of inducing absentees to return to this country, was to take off the taxes which rendered it impossible for them to reside here. He was satisfied that the *ex medicinis* brought forward by the Government in the shape of Peel's Bill, had created the existing distress by throwing the burthen on the consumer.

Mr. HOBHOUSE replied.

The House then divided—

For Mr. Hobhouse's motion, 59—Against it, 146—Majority, 87.

#### LEATHER TAX.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a Petition from the Tanners and Curriers of Kilmarnock, praying for the repeal of the duties on Leather, to the extent intended by the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

#### MALT LICENSES.

Mr. LENNARD presented a Petition from the Maltsters of Ipswich against the Excise Licenses' Act.—Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

#### INSOLVENT COURT.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH presented a Petition from John Moncrieff Allan, of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, an Attorney of the King's Bench, praying that the Insolvent Court might be open to all attorneys. The Hon. Member supported the Petition, which was ordered to lie on the Table.

#### SALT DUTY.

In consequence of a question from Mr. CURWEN, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that it was his intention the whole of the Salt Duty should cease in the year 1824.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## A New Kind Fallen Enemy.

We do not know any thing more amusing than the sight of one vanquished beyond recovery affecting an air of triumph on the very ground on which he has been especially defeated: and for the very best specimen of the ludicrous in this particular, we are indebted, in common with the Public at large, to the egregious blindness of our Indian BULL. That Paper, as every one's members, was set on foot for the purpose of putting down the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, through a combination of the "Free, the Orderly and the Pious," and by means of a "strictly Constitutional Press." In that object, our prolonged existence and happily flourishing state shew, that it has entirely failed. Its next aim was by threat, insinuation, and intreaty, to induce the Government of the Country to banish us from the land. Our firm footing here shews in the most unequivocal manner that in this particular also it has entirely failed. Lastly, came the very storm and whirlwind of their passion, in the combined efforts of certain "FRIENDS" of and to certain unknown men, to procure our expulsion from all honorable society, to get the Army, the Civil Service, Managers of Messes, and Stewards of Public Entertainments, to withdraw from us their countenance, and involve our persons, property, and prospects in one common ruin. But in this, too, the most desperate attempt of all, the efforts of the BULL and its Party have happily, as on all former occasions, entirely failed.

One would imagine, that Common Sense would, after such a marked succession of failures, suggest the value of silence on the part of the vanquished. But, as was once before remarked on a memorable occasion, "It is not in the nature of faction to feel abashed by defeat, and detection and exposure serve only to increase its animosity." It is on this principle alone that we can account for the pertinacious adherence of the BULL to a system of slander that has already so entirely overshot its mark and defeated its own end. To all others intellects but those blinded and blunted by the most obstinate prejudice, the very fact of losing a considerable number of even its former limited circle of Supporters, and being publicly expelled from among a Body of Officers to whom an appeal was made by it for the expulsion of another, would be confirmation strong as Holy Writ, of the unpopularity of his cause. To any other mind but one obscured and overclouded by envy and malice, the steady adherence of every class of our Readers, the scorn shown by Society to the appeals made to them for our abandonment and destruction, and the large increase to the numbers of our Supporters throughout India generally, would be received as proof positive of our carrying with us the sympathies and the general approbation of Society;—all this is, however, lost on the obstinate and prejudiced mind of JOHN BULL and his dwindling adherents; and though we have actually risen by every token that can demonstrate applause, while he has sunk by the same tokens and in the same proportion, he has the folly, to call it by no worse a name, to put forth in his Paper of yesterday, the following exquisitely ludicrous paragraphs, with all that air of seriousness and appearance of gravity which is sure to excite one's laughter the more when it covers a tale of indescribable absurdity.—They are as follow:—

"We must beg our Correspondents to excuse the insertion of strictures on conduct which is no longer attempted to be defended. It is not characteristic of JOHN BULL to triumph over a fallen ENEMY."

"The JOURNAL and its correspondents having lost a retreat from the field to which they commended us, and proving by their silence that the boasted principles and practice would not stand the test of examination, we have ourselves abstained of late from any notice of that Paper, and if we have indulged our Correspondents beyond the point at which ourselves stop, it was only to prevent the possibility of its being hereafter averred, with any show of truth, that they were silenced by fair argument. Of those points which we have thought proper to notice, some have been passed over altogether, and the few which had been attempted to be defended, we trust we have established beyond all cavil."

"We then felt ourselves bound in return to take a slight survey of the public principles of our antagonist, and in so doing we found ample proof that however vaunted, they were absurd and untenable; and as

he has RETREATED FROM THE FIELD, it only remains for us in future to advocate our own principles by a systematic inculcation of those doctrines which we consider as tending to the promotion of the political and moral peace, happiness, and welfare of the community; at the same time as public Journalists we must consider ourselves bound to expose principles which we deem subversive of these blessings."

"A New Year, a new Era has commenced, and we assure our readers, with the utmost sincerity, that we earnestly hope we shall be left at liberty to pursue the path we originally entered; nor will we be drawn from it but on the extreme necessity. No personal attack upon ourselves shall make us deviate."

After the history of the last two months, when day after day, paper after paper, teemed with more furious and ungovernable hostility to one obnoxious individual than was ever known or heard of in India before, these pacific professions of JOHN BULL come with a bad grace indeed. After the manner in which our private life has been ransacked, leaving nothing sacred from its polluting touch, the apology offered for taking "a slight survey of our public principles," is ineffably ridiculous. After the closest and most minute refutation of every separate charge advanced against us, where even our enemies were compelled to object to the length to which we had carried our defence, and to urge that length alone as a sufficient proof of its inefficacy, the twice-repeated assertion that we have "retreated from the field," and shewn our defeat by silence, becomes superlatively amusing.

But the most entertaining portion of all these richly laughable paragraphs, is the affectation of magnanimity in JOHN BULL, who says it is not characteristic of his Paper to triumph over a fallen enemy! Does he remember the many occasions on which his pages have contained triumphs long and loud, on the expected visitation of Transgression, with which we have been so often favored! Does he forget the equally premature triumphs indulged in by those who considered our condemnation by a Jury as certain, and consoled themselves with the belief that if our countrymen acquitted us we should be banished as beyond the reach of the Law, and if they condemned us that we should be equally banished as one whom the Law has pronounced guilty! And to come nearer home, can he so soon have forgotten the affected triumph of himself and his "FRIENDS," at our expected expulsion from society, and abandonment by the Army, Civil Service, and every other public body in India! Does he already forget the triumph expressed at the act of erasing a name from the List of Visitors to a Government House which has sheltered beneath its roof, persons and deeds that would not bear a hundredth part of the scrutiny applied to the individual in question, whom certain persons might well be ashamed to see, since he could not be met by them without rousing certain compunctious visitations of conscience in the minds of those who dreaded because they had justly suffered from the intrepidity with which he laid bare the inconsistencies of their public conduct.

These are the many proofs which JOHN BULL has given that it is not one of his characteristics to triumph over one whom he affects to consider as a fallen enemy! and the Public will not fail to estimate them aright: but to shew that this affectation is a groundless as it is absurd, and that the party vaunting his success is really the fallen one, while we have risen with every successive effort to put us down, we need only mention the following facts.

1st.—That JOHN BULL has been expelled, by an overwhelming majority, from one of the very public bodies to which his Paper contained an appeal for our expulsion, and that all attempts at a negotiation for his re-admission into that body have failed.—2dly. That the number of his Subscribers has considerably diminished; and that he is aware of this effect being produced since the commencement of the Letters on the Banks and Burehardt question, and in consequence of the malignant spirit manifested by that writer and his co-adjutors against the private life, the private connections, and the private prospects of the Author of the Travels in Palestine.

In contrast to this, we can place the following facts:

1st.—That not one of the branches of society, or one of the public bodies appealed to by the JOHN BULL, and implored to

visit us with their displeasure, have up to the present moment, paid the slightest attention to the call. That even the Government, whom it was attempted to enlist against us, and who were invoked to visit us with "signal punishment," have remained unmoved at the summons;—and that in our private relations with society, we have received the most unequivocal and satisfactory proofs of the sincerity of that friendship and esteem which we have long enjoyed, and hope still longer to continue to enjoy.—Lastly, That as far as public sympathy and general approbation can be gathered from the surest token, the voluntary support of unsought and unsolicited individuals, we never engaged a larger share of public patronage than at the present moment; when the Sum paid monthly by the Public of India for the support of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, is about FIVE TIMES GREATER than the Sum paid for the support of the JOHN BULL, although it affects to have the patronage of the Government, and all its great Functionaries on its side; and although unusually great exertions have been made to get it into a more general circulation than it has ever yet enjoyed, or is even likely to have.

The meekness and forbearance, therefore, with which JOHN BULL affects to abstain from trampling over a fallen enemy, is, as we said before, superlatively ridiculous. Instead of having fallen, we have risen higher and higher with the progress of time, and it is the knowledge of this which makes the partizans of the BULL so angry:—all their predictions of our ruin, as well as all their efforts to effect it, have utterly and entirely failed:—and this alone makes them appear so ridiculous in the eyes of all impartial beholders, that we do not expect they will ever forgive us for the dilemma in which our steady and increasing success must necessarily place them. We feel for their embarrassment; certainly; but, as they seem to force us to the choice of an alternative, we are wicked enough to rejoice in our own prosperity, even though that prosperity should mortify and irritate those who cannot equally attain it.

### Guardians and Wards.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

In your JOURNAL of the 19th of December, which I have just perused, I perceive a Letter signed B. animadverting on the defects in the Education of young Ladies in India, because they prefer obeying their Guardians to marrying without their consent. Before answering the assertions of this busy meddler, (for such, I conceive, he must be, as no man with a grain of feeling could possibly wish to bring his own case to public view), I would ask, what he wishes to attain by putting in the pages of a Daily Paper, a circumstance, which, if founded in reality, it must be highly displeasing and most distressing to the parties to see attempted to be brought to public notice? Does he suppose by his writing to be enabled to induce either Guardians or their Wards to change their line of conduct? if he does, he is possessed of the most consummate vanity, and is miserably deficient in common sense.—But, no, I do not attribute these failings to him; I accuse him of possessing much worse faults; and believe him to be a wolf in sheep's clothing, who to gain his own ends, attempts to poison the opinions of the fair portion of the party he alludes to, by making her believe, that her unfortunate admirer writhing under his disappointment, was the author of the ill-judged production signed B.; but this shallow artifice will be easily seen through by all parties, and he will find his unmanly spite only recoil upon himself.

In his last paragraph, B. boldly refers to the Essays in Paley's Moral Philosophy, under the heads of "Marriage," "Duty of Parents," "Duty of Children," for a confirmation of his assertions; but I conclude, he has not attentively perused these pages, or that he does not possess the ability to understand them; for scarcely can I believe him capable of wilfully perverting the meaning of Paley, by referring to a few detached paragraphs in these Essays, which, in some measure, inculcate the doctrine he supports; but these even only refer to the cases of the most ex-

treme and decided cruelty on the part of Parents towards their Children—whether, by attempting to force them into a detested marriage—by keeping them from an eligible one—or, by binding them to a profession they dislike. But these Essays taken as a whole one, are very far indeed from impressing the pernicious principles that B. wishes to attach to them; on the contrary, I conceive, they profess to teach a mutual forbearance on the part of both Parents and Children, for the comfort and happiness of each other.

In conclusion, allow me to inform Mr. B. that were we to follow his silly advice, we should most probably bring upon ourselves nothing but a train of misfortune and wretchedness; but that by following the dictates of our Guardians, we have the consolation of knowing we have done our duty, and have not to bear, perhaps, the heavy curse of an irritated and broken-hearted Parent; and we may hereafter have the consolation of finding, that the present salutary firmness of our Guardians may have been the means of saving us from poverty and the misery attending it.

I remain, my dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,

December 30, 1822.

A SPINSTER.

### Bachelors, and unsuccessful Suitors.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

On perusing a letter (signed B.) in your Paper of the 19th December, I cannot help remarking on the erroneous ideas of the writer (most probably a disappointed man), who surely is not aware how dangerous his effusions must be to young women of weak minds (or to Novel Readers) by teaching them to rebel against their Parents and even their own principles. In the first place, I do not see how any Lady can have received a faulty Education, who has learnt prudence enough to consult the advice, and be guided by the maturer judgement of her Parents and Protectors? "It is not only an act of kindness to herself, but of duty to God" I should think, she must sadly neglect her duty to herself by alighting the advice of her more experienced, and sincere friends; here let me refer you to page 254, 255 and 9 of "Gisborne's Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex;" a Book that every young woman ought to place at the head of her library. In the next place, this passionate Lover "sacrifices it contrary to the laws of God and nature (though nature is prone to err, therefore (too often) contrary to the laws of God), for a Guardian to prevent the happiness of two mortals, where there is no objection to the young Man's character, family, &c." True, if every objection was done away, and the young Lady really would be miserable without him, I own indeed, the Guardian's conduct would be cruel and unjust; but suppose he has reason to think he prevents unhappiness? or perhaps there may be some little fear discovered, (after forming a hasty attachment), some little act, to prove that the doing Lover's affection could not be founded on the basis of friendship, as well as love, which might induce the wise young Lady to acquiesce in the decision of her earliest and surest friend, rather than run the risk of marrying for love only, in these precarious times. "Paley's Moral Philosophy," no doubt, is an excellent work, but unfortunately, many better Books (viz. the Bible) have had their meaning strangely perverted. I have only to add, in answer to B.'s three last injudicious lies, justifying "real love to overlook every thing," were every Parent to suffer their Children to follow the dictates of their (unstable) hearts, without remonstrating, (the Parents would not only neglect their duty, but I sadly fear, that their children's real love for the object of their own choice (not always a discreet one) would soon be turned into hatred or at least indifference, and neglect of that sacred oath (too often lightly) taken at the altar of their God.

PRUDENTIA.

### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 per cent.
Doitto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	8 per cent.
Interest on Loans or Deposit,.....	5 per cent.



# Puffing made Easy.

"To-morrow—and to-morrow—and to-morrow!"

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir, Considering you are a "fallen man" and the JOURNAL a "fallen paper," as the BULL has been telling us any time since he was set up by—we won't say who, I wonder you make so little use of the Puff in all its genera, species, and varieties, to keep your tottering JOURNAL from going down-hill bodily.

With the BULL, on the contrary, all is plain up-hill work, smooth and easy; growing denser, as PADDY says, like the cow's tail, till it is approaching pretty far on to no less than two hundred, as any body may see by the counter-statement of Subscribers off and on, since the Banker-blackguarding began, which the BULL did not publish, when challenged, so to do;—and no wonder he did not! who would "give reasons on compulsion!" as the fat Knight says, and very properly, too. "Good wine needs no Bush," quoth the old-English Proverb.

Now as to that same Puffing, Mr. JOURNALIST, why cannot ye do like your betters, and steal a leaf out your Enemy's book? "Eas eat ab hostis deserti," as old Barrett of Trinity said, when he was quizzed about sending a rare present to a Medical Friend, of poisonous bad black strap.

Most of the old ways of administering the Puff, are pretty high stale and worn out; but if you will look back to the pages of Mr. Deputy BULL, since that pious Orangeman began to sing the glorious memory of *Sam Bankes* and *Pier Burekhardt*, you will see what human ingenuity is capable of, even in the old and well-worn tract of the Puff collateral, collusive, and all the rest of them.

Your great point to mind, is the clever management of "NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS,"—(always in big round Italics by the same token, and stuck up at the head of the first page, for fear people will throw away the Paper before they begin to read it, and miss the elegant Correspondence itself, so sweetly smeared and bespattered about the Tail of the cleanly beast.)

Did ever you know a Letter forthcoming from FRIENDS OF or TO any body, but there was a "Notice," of it two or three days before?—"A Friend TO Burekhardt to-morrow,"—"The 20th Letter of the Friend OF Bankes, will positively be given on Monday; our indulgent readers and numerous and exalted supporters will, we are assured, make every candid allowance, which is so natural to persons of such generous and lofty minds, where we claim consideration for the unavoidable delays originating in laborious public avocations, which have retarded the appearance of NIELL's 2nd appeal to the high-minded, *SIMPSON*'s final warning to stiff-necked recusants—poor *PETER PARKING*'s port "pretty paper" post *Pen-Owen*, and *Caleb Caliban*'s gambols of "the Ass and Spaniel in Pill-pay."—"Again we solicit indulgence for one day only, when the last speech, confession, and dying words, of the malignant and turbaned Turk of Cairo shall be given,"—"The Fable of the B's altered from Mandeville on Friday without fail."—"Our magnanimous supporters will pardon one more brief delay of the never-sufficiently-to-be-exonerated JOURNALIST's final annihilation; and the ruin of his wife, family, and new carriage and pair, when we plead in abatement of our seeming demerit in the cause—the fact for which we positively pledge professional reputation, that an important case of *felo-de-se* happened yesterday in the person of *Munroe Matranoy*, a resident in Jora Bagnon Gully, who advisedly threw herself into a Puddle or Pond on the left-hand side of the King's high way in the lane or street as aforesaid."

This is the way to keep moving Master "BUCKY," as them funny fellows "BURY" and "BARKY" call you, in their devil way, that so tickles the fine taste of the Big-wigs in this enlightened City of Palaces. Don't you see how all this unmanuering

\* See Mr. Hume's uncontradicted Speech at the India House, on the 30th of May 1822, in the *AMATEUR JOURNAL*, for July.

strives to make many a lingering and unquieted Subscriber hang on for a day or two longer, eye or weeks it may be, through curiosity, if not to pander diseased appetite for sith and scandal? My word for it, (though your's unknown,) it is "the way to keep him" if not "the way to win him;" and if all we hear is true, it may be needed before many a day as "the way to pay old debts" and new ones to the bargain.

If you are doubting what I say, or thinking I don't give chapter and verse fairly, only look back as I tell you. Even so late as this morning there was a neat specimen in this line of Notices to numerous Correspondents; but what is better still, there was a Dialogue between *CALIBAN* and *GRIFFIN*, I'll trouble you to give the last sentence of the same, word for word, in a note promising a continuation of their sprightly and "high-minded" performance "To-morrow!" It is now three days since!!! and unless, to be sure, since some more old nymphs of the broom have been tumbling into their own cess-pools, I do think it is what you may call very hard on the Friends of Social Order and all that, to be kept so long without their pious and promised dialogues, allowing it may be profitable to the respectable Bondsmen of the Calcutta Press to throw out such like lures to their Subscribers, who are at this present writing rather in the melting-away mood.

## PADDY FROM CORE.

### NOTE.

\* The following choice bits, from this elegant and gentlemanly Dialogue, will serve to show such of our readers as do not see the BULL, in what spirit it still continues to be conducted.

*GRIFFIN*.—Well Caleb, have you any news to-day? How is your Friend the Journalist?

*CALIBAN*.—Don't call him my Friend, I am not one of the "sicks,"—and the truth is I have lost count of the gentlemen.

*GRIFFIN*.—There it is Caleb—if the good folks would reason with the common sense which you display, Mr. Buckingham would be soon associated with his own devil, and with them only.

*CALIBAN*.—Borty Griffin, none but a sinking man would catch at such expostulations to keep him up.

*GRIFFIN*.—Keep him up? He bet sinks the deeper. His conduct is disgraceful; and he ought to be ashamed of it, if he had such a feeling as shame about him.

*CALIBAN*.—I am afraid his impudence leaves no room for shame; for did you ever see a man puff himself with so much effrontery?

*GRIFFIN*.—It is disgusting Caleb, but it tells here; and therefore he sticks to it.

*CALIBAN*.—What do you think of his conduct to the late Bishop?

*GRIFFIN*.—I'll tell you that to-morrow.

One would have thought that the Bishop's name might have been suffered to rest in peace. The only question in dispute, as far as he was concerned, is whether he saw and approved certain passages of the *Travels* which it is affected to consider improper; and it is added that if he did see and pass them by without remark, he was not the pious Christian which the world took him for. All that we need say on so plain a matter as this, is, that we have an acknowledged gentleman in his own hand writing that he had the Manuscript in his possession for several weeks, without any restrictions on his free use of it; and that though he read several portions of it he did not find any thing to object to in a moral or religious point of view. But to make the Bishop's character for piety depend on the exact quantity of what he did and what he did not see in the "Travels in Palestine," is a climax of folly which never could have been attained by any person who had not gone through the perverting and poisoning influence of the Bull, Bankes, and Burekhardt School.—Ed.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, .....	Sicca Rupees 395	0	0	385 10 per 100
Dubloons, .....	30	0	0	31 0 each
Joos, or Pistols, .....	17	0	0	17 12 each
Dutch Ducats, .....	4	0	0	4 12 each
Louis D'Ors, .....	5	0	0	5 0 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces, .....	100	0	0	100 0 per 100
Star Pagodas, .....	5	0	0	5 7 6 each
Sovereigns, .....	0	0	0	0 0 0
Bank of England Notes, .....	0	0	0	0 0 0

**John Bull's Sagacity and Consistency.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, If there is any quality for which the JOHN BULL has been peculiarly distinguished, it is for the perpetual inconsistency which it has exhibited. To pass by the changes which have been occasioned in its tone by difference of plan and change of Editors, was ever such a fine sample of the *Girouette* seen in Calcutta as the pacific inaugural proclamation of John the 6th, coupled with his violent hostility before the ink of the said proclamation was dry? This worthy Prince sometimes presents us in the same paper with what may be called Cabinet specimens of inconsistency, perhaps by way of trying how far he can lead his "Friends and Admirers" blindfold through the mire. In to-day's paper, for example, we learn from the Notice at the head of it, that he declines publishing "strictures upon conduct which is no longer attempted to be defended," and congratulates himself at the bottom of the same page, on having laid the axe to the root of the odious JOURNAL here about the same time that the EXAMINER is defunct "as he rather believes" at home. These two events he will find on enquiry are equally true, and perhaps they are equally probable.

There may be many of his readers who do not know that his story about the Examiner and his "reasons for partly believing it" only shew his ignorance that John Hunt is not Leigh Hunt; and there may be many others who are not aware that in speaking of the "tameness of the Scotsman" he is only proving that he has not read many of that most powerful writer's lucubrations, or else that he is incapable of understanding them. But what are they to think who are taught that the JOURNAL is silenced, and that no Defence is now "attempted" for Mr. B's conduct, when they find, by FABRUS's letter in the last page, that "the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL perseveres," (in spite of the *onus et laus* which was thrown away upon him,) "in his intention of prosecuting the Editor of the BULL." Provoking obstinacy! It appears that he seeks for damages from that meek and gentle animal. Now, any person who knows even a very little of English Law, is aware that when a man brings an action for damages (i. e. a Civil Action) on account of a libel, the Defendant is at liberty in his justification to prove the truth of the matter alleged to be libellous, although this is not admitted as any excuse in a criminal prosecution for the same offence, so that this obstinate Journalist perseveres, "to the great surprise," (no doubt) of FABRUS, in daring the BULL to prove before the most public and solemn Tribunal in India, the truth of these assertions which JOHN tells us are now unquestioned by any one!

The Editor, who knows so much about the state of the Press in England and India, can probably tell us something about the concerns of his own Paper, and may be induced to gratify the curiosity of the Public, as to the truth of a report which is now whispered about Calcutta. It is rumoured that John the 6th, with his innumerable labours at the root of the matter, has so nearly exhausted himself with the fatigue of hewing, besides dealing himself some unlucky blows with the back of the axe, that his dear friends and supporters are afraid he must soon knock up. It is said even that measures have been taken to provide for the expected vacancy in the throne, and that the "rascallest sweetest young Prince" ever seen has been summoned to the metropolis, to succeed the present Aps on his demise.

January 8, 1822.

A LOOKER-ON.

**Stations of Vessels in the River.**

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 7, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDESTREAM.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLA-GOW.—GENERAL LECOR, P.) outward-bound, remains.—WILLIAM MOXEY, proceeded down, —PRINCE CHARLOTTE, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, THAMES, WARREN HAYES, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, and DORSETSHIRE.

Sunder.—GOLCONDA, and FENELope (P.) goes to Sea.

**Evaporation.****REGISTER OF EVAPORATION, &c. IN DECEMBER.**

No rain fell in this month.—The weather has been pleasant, though scarce a morning was free from clouds or fogs. The northerly breezes may have cooled the air, as this month was the coldest in the whole year, contrary to what usually happens. Dews heavy.

BAROMETER: highest, 30.2—lowest, 29.90.

THERMOMETER: within doors highest, 73°—lowest, 60°—Greatest daily variation, 10°—Without lowest, 52°—On the grass, 49°.

—In the shade, 8th Dec. 75½°—In the sun, 89°.

1822. { Highest, 4th February, 30.245 } Extracted from  
Barometer. { Lowest, 8th June, ..... 29.220 } the GOVERNMENT  
Gazette.  
Range 1.025

Thermometer { Highest in June, ..... 91° } Range  
within doors. { Lowest in December, ..... 60° } 31°

Meteorologists in England differ in the results of their observations as well as those in this country. Dr. Halley fixes the annual evaporation of London at 48 inches, Dr. Dobson states the same for Liverpool at 30½ and says that Dr. Brownrigg in his art of making salt fixes the evaporation of some parts of England at 73.8 during the months of May, June, July and August, and the evaporation of the whole year at more than 140 inches, but the evaporation of the four summer months at Liverpool on a medium of 4 years was only 18.88 inches. Dr. Dobson's account was published in 1777, but I could quote observations made within the last two years, which differ considerably, though the observers were similarly situated and at no great distance from each other: the differences can only be accounted for by supposing that the vessels they used were of different sizes, &c.

**EVAPORATION.**

I.—Evaporation from Circular Vessels.						II.—Thermometer as Sun Rises.			
Date.	Diameter of Vessel.	Depth of Water.	Evaporation.		Time of observation.	Date.	Dry.	Wet.	Difference.
			Within Doors.	Without.			Degs.	Degs.	Degs.
Dec.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Dec.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.
7	10	1	.025	...	24 hours	4	68	64	4
	5	1	.03	...	.....	13	63	60½	2½
9	10	1	....	.14	24 hours	20	61	54	7
	5	1	....	.14	.....	28	64½	62	1½
19	10	1	....	.14	10 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	1	....	.14	7 m. to	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	1	....	...	5 a.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	10	2	....	.17	24 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	2	....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Dr. Daniell lately invented a very sensible Hygrometer, a description of it will be found in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, &c. No. 17, but since then he has made some alterations in it: Mr. Mack possesses one of the latest construction. The bulbs and connecting tube of it are made of glass instead of metal.

Chowringhee.

A. B.

**Births.**

At Ahmedabad, on the 8th instant, the Lady of W. A. JONES, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Nellore, on the 6th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. Davin Ross, Revenue Surveyor of the Honourable Company's Service, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 9th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant J. C. PUNNEN, of His Majesty's 49th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 9th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. Conductor JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of the Ordnance Department, of a Son.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—125—

## Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1823.

The Trial of William Price, a Private Soldier in the Honourable Company's European Regiment, for the murder of James Thomson, a Sergeant in the same, came on in the Supreme Court this day; it was one of peculiar interest, and the Court was unusually thronged on the occasion; the evidence against the unfortunate prisoner was very strong, but as some prevarication appeared in the statement of the principal witnesses, and as there were grounds to presume that the prisoner had committed the act in a moment of passion and under severe provocation, the Jury returned their verdict of Manslaughter. We regret that we can not offer our readers the particulars of the trial to-day, but hope to arrange it against to-morrow.

## Shareholders in the Journal.

Many of the Shareholders in the JOURNAL, being in the Interior, it has been thought advisable, for their satisfaction, as well as for general information, to give the following Statement, which has hitherto been confined to private circulation, a place in the body of the Paper, for preservation and convenient reference.

On Saturday last, the 4th instant, a Meeting of the Shareholders in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL was held at the Bank of Hindoostan, when a Draft of the Articles of Agreement was read, and after being revised and approved by the Meeting, was ordered to be engrossed for signature. The Estimates of Stock, Books of Accounts, and correct Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for the last Six Months were also exhibited; and the following rate of Interest per cent. on each Share declared, including the Shareholder's Copy of the JOURNAL and the Dividend payable in Money to the Holder of each separate Share.

Months.	Total Amount of Receipt per Month.	Dividend on each Share per Month.	Rate of Dividend per Cent.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.
For July 1822, .....	13089 2 0	25 13 0	31
For August, .....	12168 2 0	25 2 2	30½
For September, .....	12320 7 0	25 3 10	30½
For October, .....	13436 15 0	26 1 0	31½
For November, .....	12745 1 0	25 8 11	31
For December, .....	13789 0 0	26 5 5	31½
Result of Six Months' Dividends, ..		154 2 4	185½
Yearly Interest on each Share, ..		308 4 8	31

The Details will be printed in a Circular for the general information of Shareholders not at the Presidency; and the Books of the Concern will remain open at the Office of the JOURNAL for the inspection of those in Calcutta.

The classification of Shares being deemed inconvenient and disadvantageous, the First and Third Classes were abolished, and the whole resolved into One; namely, that which gives to the Shareholder a Copy of the Daily JOURNAL free of all expense (save postage), and such Money Dividend as may arise on the Profits of the month, those Profits being fixed at 30 per cent of the Gross Receipts, to whatever amount such Receipts may ultimately arrive.

It being the opinion of the Meeting that the value and success of the JOURNAL, and the consequent stability of its prosperity, would depend chiefly on the present Editor's continued and uncontrolled Superintendence, a clause was inserted in the Deed, binding him to remain in India as Editor, for the space of Three Years at least, (during which period, at the present rate of Dividend, the Shareholder's capital would be reimbursed), on a penalty of Fifty Thousand Rupees, to be forfeited by him for the joint benefit of the Shareholders, on failure of this engagement.

It being deemed unnecessary to continue the Restriction which prevented one Individual from holding more than a Single

Share, that Restriction was accordingly abolished, and permission given for Individuals to take as many Shares as they might be disposed to hold till the 200 forming the Half of the Concern shall be all disposed of, the Editor being bound to retain the other 200 as his own during his stay in India.

Printed Statements for the use of Shareholders will be ready in the course of a day or two; and the Dividend on the last Six Months will be paid on demand, by the Editor's Check on the Bank of Hindoostan, to the Order of either Principal or Agent, at the convenience of the parties concerned.

The following is the revised General Estimate of Monthly Expenditure, as fixed by Contract, to be paid by a Commission on the Monthly Receipts under the several Heads specified:—the General Average of Monthly Receipts for the last Six Months—after deducting the amount of Shareholders' Copies supplied free—being in round numbers 13,000 Rupees.

Heads of Monthly Expenditure, fixed by Contract, and estimated on the Average Receipt of the last Six Months.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Editor's Salary, .....	10 per Cent.	1,300	0	0
Printers' whole Establishment, .....	10 per Cent.	1,300	0	0
Postage on Newspapers and Letters, ..	9 per Cent.	1,170	0	0
Renewal of Printing Stock, .....	8 per Cent.	1,040	0	0
Collection and Guarantee of Bills, ..	8 per Cent.	1,040	0	0
China Paper and Office Stationary, ..	8 per Cent.	1,040	0	0
House Rent and Office Servants, ....	4½ per Cent.	585	0	0
English Printing Paper and Ink, .....	4 per Cent.	520	0	0
Salary of Accountant, .....	2 per Cent.	260	0	0
Newspapers and New Publications, ..	1½ per Cent.	195	0	0
Salary of Librarian and Corrector, ..	1½ per Cent.	195	0	0
Engravings on Copper and Brass, ....	1½ per Cent.	195	0	0
Salary of Head-Printer, .....	1 per Cent.	130	0	0
Office Writers, .....	1 per Cent.	130	0	0
Total present Monthly Expenditure, ..	70 per Cent.	9,100	0	0
Salary to be given to an Assistant Editor and Reporter, when a person or persons competent to perform those duties can be obtained, ..	5 per Cent.	650	0	0
Total proposed Expenditure, .....	75 per Cent.	9,750	0	0

For the purchase of such Shares as remain unappropriated, application may be made to Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. or to the Editor; by either of whom the necessary information will be furnished.

## Mr. Mack's Lectures.

We were prevented by circumstances, not within our power to control, from attending Mr. Mack's Third Lecture, much to our regret, as we promised ourselves considerable pleasure from that source. We trust, however, that some Scientific Correspondent will report the Heads of the Lecture, on Tuesday Evening last. For the information of those at a distance, who may desire to know the outline of the subjects treated on, we subjoin the following Syllabus:—

*The Communication and Propagation of Caloric.*—1st. The slow communication of Caloric—The conducting powers of bodies.—2nd. The Radiation of Caloric—Different powers of bodies in radiating, reflecting, and absorbing Caloric—Theory of Dew.—The comparative quantities of Caloric which bodies contain.—Capacity for Caloric—Specific Caloric—Applications of these doctrines to the processes of Nature and of the Arts—The Steam Engine.—The Sources of Caloric—The Sun's rays—Chemical Action—Percussion and Friction—Electricity.—The Nature of Caloric.

*Light.*—Nature of Light—supposed to be a material substance.—Rays of Light not homogeneous.—Different powers of the different rays in illuminating—in heating—and in producing chemical changes.—Solar Phosphori.—Attrition and Chemical Combination sources of Light.

**Philatre et Philantropie.**

Quid verum atque decens curio et rogo.—Hon.

à l'Éditeur du Journal de Calcutta.

MONSIEUR L'ÉDITEUR,

J'ai lu avec intérêt dans votre feuille du 23 du Mois dernier, la Lettre de PHILATRE, sur le *Cholera Morbus*:—si je prends aujourd'hui la plume pour soumettre à votre ingénieux Correspondant quelques remarques sur le même sujet, ce n'est pas qu'un diplôme de Médecin me donne plus qu'à lui le droit d'envisager la question sous un point de vue scientifique: Je n'ai même pas eu comme lui, l'avantage de disséquer quelques uns des malheureuses victimes de cet horrible fléau, et je me félicite surtout de n'avoir pas partagé avec PHILATRE la triste prérogative de résister trois fois aux attaques de ce mal destructeur.

La Lettre qui m'occupe ne peut prouver, à la rigueur, qu'une chose: c'est qu'il est fort aisé à un homme d'esprit de plaisanter sur les sujets les plus sérieux; mais je crains qu'elle ne tende à prouver en outre que mes compatriotes méritent le reproche de légèreté et d'insouciance que leurs voisins leur adressent, et c'est ce qui me détermine, en partie, à réclamer pour quelques instants l'attention de PHILATRE et la votre.

Si la plaisanterie me paraissait ici de saison, je ferais remarquer à PHILATRE que sa prétendue découverte de l'une des causes prédisposées du Cholera n'est que la traduction d'une opinion populaire bien ancienne, en vertu de la quelle la maladie dont il parle est encore désignée en France par le nom de *Trousse Galant*. Je remarquerais en outre que des trois causes prédisposées qu'il assigne au Cholera, il n'a probablement eu à combattre que l'amour; car nourri, comme PHILATRE semble l'être, de la lecture et des préceptes des anciens, il aura fait, en mangeant du Ris, son profit du vieil adage,.... *Numero Deus impare gaudet*,.... sans attendre qu'un Chinois lui en prescrivît l'application; et quant aux mousquites, mon cher compatriote me paraît trop piquant lui-même pour avoir jamais eu rien à redouter de la part de ces Messieurs. Les trois attaques ont donc été décidément du genre amoureux: encore l'amour n'a-t-il pu qu'effluorer ce champion redoutable qui trois fois a triomphé de ses atteintes, et de là je conclus que les Demoiselles auxquelles PHILATRE a fait la cour depuis Mars jusqu'en Septembre, n'ont pas couru le risque d'être épousées par lui depuis Octobre jusqu'en Février.

Mais, je le répète, plaisanterie n'est pas ici de saison: je regrette sincèrement qu'un homme qui a de l'esprit et de la raison en partage ait affecté de s'égayer pendant deux pages sur une calamité présente, sur des désastres journaliers dont l'humanité gémit! Un cosmopolite, sans affections vives, sans parents, sans amis, peut, sous le ciel de l'Inde, envisager d'un oeil froid les ravages de l'Epidémie, et sourire en lisant la Lettre de PHILATRE: mais, celui dont le bonheur se rattache à l'existence d'un Père ou d'une Mère, d'un Enfant ou d'un Ami, celui qui a appris à ne point séparer sa cause de celle de ses semblables lorsque l'infortune les assiedge—celui là dis-je refusera son approbation à des plaisanteries au moins inconsidérées. Tourner en ridicule et immoler à la risée publique les prétentions de l'ignorance ou les doctrines *Sangraticques*: rien de mieux:—mais, c'est là, ce me semble, qu'il convenait, aujourd'hui, de s'arrêter. "Le rire est déplacé pres des tombeaux ou du lit des agonisants."

A Dieu ne plaise, cependant, que j'accuse PHILATRE—d'insensibilité! Encore moins me permettrai-je de supposer, qu'il a trouvé quelques plaisir à arrêter ses regards sur ce tableau des souffrances auxquelles il fait allusion; Je n'ai d'autre but que de chercher à prouver à PHILATRE qu'il a abusé de son esprit: je ne lui reproche que son penchant immodéré à la plaisanterie et à la satire, dont, si je ne me trompe, Mr. l'Éditeur, il a laissé plus d'une trace dans votre Journal: car en vain se cachet-il sous le voile de l'anonyme: *Ex ungue Leo* non:—

Peut-être PHILATRE est-il d'opinion que "Tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre ennuyeux;" et me fera-t-il l'honneur de ranger ma Lettre dans ce dernier genre; mais je n'en serai pas moins

prêt à lui répéter: PHILATRE! interrogez, si vous le voulez, les entrailles des victimes, mais que ce soit pour obtenir la reconnaissance de l'humanité souffrante, et non le sautire de l'indifférence ou l'oisiveté. Combattons le Charlatanisme et la sottise sous toutes les formes et dans tous les rangs où ils usurpent la place de la raison; mais, songez que la cause de l'humanité ne gagnera pas à vos plaisanteries ce que votre amour propre compte sans doute y gagner; et sans cesser d'être gai, tâchez désormais de l'être à propos.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur l'Éditeur,

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur:

, Novembre 4, 1822.

PHILANTROPE.

**Lucknow.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I shall feel obliged your handing the enclosed to Baboo Tarrachand Dutt, Editor of the *JAMI JEHAN NOOMA*.

Any information respecting His Majesty, I believe, would be of little service to you, till the arrival of Mr. Canning, who I hope will restore the Freedom of the Press.

The only News worth communicating is the death of Lieutenant Macqueen, 1st of the 14th, who was shot dead by some Zaminadar about two coss from Sooltanpore while on a shooting excursion.

This circumstance will I hope induce His Lordship to adopt some plan for the furtherance of protection in this quarter, worthy of British equity.

I shall feel obliged by your inserting the death of Mr. James Augustus Hickey, who died at this place on the 26th ultimo.

At Fatty Ghar, on the 25th instant, Mrs. Sarah Dyce was delivered of a Son.

With best wishes, I remain Your's, &amp;c.

Lucknow, Dec. 30, 1822.

A RESIDENT.

\* This has been complied with.—Ed.

**St. John's Day.**

ITS CELEBRATION AT ALLAHABAD.

A valuable and much esteemed Correspondent has kindly favored us with the following account of the brilliant Masonic Meeting at Allahabad on the 27th of December. After so many heartless Addresses and solemn formalities, we rejoice to see honest feeling predominant and the name of Hastings once more associated with the LIBERTY OF THE INDIAN PRESS. Should the following account meet the eyes of the illustrious Brother who has taken his departure, after pursuing him over the wave to his native country,—sure are we that it would impart a warmer glow to his heart than all the exaggerated praises he has so often chidden; sure are we that the Breaker of the Shackles of Censorship would willingly exchange all the unmeaning compliments that could be written by all the pens in India, for those generous bursts of public spirit and enthusiasm at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna.

Friday being the Anniversary of the festival of *St. John the Evangelist*, the Lodge HASTINGS, AMITY, and INDEPENDENCE, which has been recently established at this station, met at their Lodge rooms for the purpose of celebrating the Annual Festival, and after the mysterious ceremonies of the day had been closed, sat down in an apartment adjoining the Lodge to an elegant refreshment, prepared under the superintendence of a worthy Brother, for the occasion.—Brother Tytler was in the Oriental chair, and ably supported by his Brethren in the West and South, the former of which was filled by the worthy Brother General MARLEY.—He was also greatly indebted to the assistance of the worthy Brother Lindsay, to whose indefatigable exertions the craft of Masonry owes the existence of this Lodge. The band of the 27th Regt. N. I. was politely permitted to be in attendance, and played many excellent tunes during the refreshment, and also those applicable to the several toasts that were given, as nearly as I could collect, from the East Chair in the following order; and introduced by appropriate speeches from the Right Worshipful Master:—

"The Mother of all Masons."—Tune "Quaker's Wife."



"His Majesty King George the Fourth,"—with the Tetragrammaton honours of Masonry, and four times four.—Tune "God save the King."

"To all Free and Accepted Masons round the Globe, and whosoever dispersed."—Tune, "Hearts of Oak."—The Honours.

"That most distinguished and worthy Brother, the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, to whose administration Masonry, and the whole of India, have been so highly indebted."—Tune "Lord Mordaunt's Welcome." The Honours, and three times three. Upon this toast being given, the R. W. Mr. so far as my recollection serves, rose and addressed the Brethren nearly in these words:—

"Brethren, I rise to propose a toast, which will, I know, by the whole of us assembled at this Table, be drunk with enthusiasm; although mingled with regret at the idea of our illustrious Brother being so soon about to depart from the shores of India. Brethren I hail you with this bumper to the health and prosperity of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings,—whose name it is impossible for a Mason to pronounce without a congenial glow responding from his heart to his lips. It was impracticable, he stated, for an humble individual like himself, to attempt tracing the Noble Marquess through the whole of His distinguished career. It was, therefore, particularly to his Lordship in the capacity of a Mason, he was desirous of calling their attention. He had enjoyed the Honour of a personal acquaintance with the Noble Marquess, as a Mason, since the first moment of his Lordship's arrival in the country; and he had the happiness to say, it had fallen to his lot, while presiding in the Oriental chair at a similar festivity ten years back, to usher in the approach of their illustrious Brother, with the Honours of Masonry, as it was now his fate to commemorate the departure of the same distinguished individual with similar ceremonies.

That illustrious personage had entered upon and closed his glorious career, as a Mason. The benefits his Lordship had conferred in this country upon both the European and Native population, were truly Masonic, and proud, indeed, in his capacity of Master of that Lodge, was he to repeat, that the exalted MAN whose expanded bosom was equal to the conception of the lofty ideas that had been engendered in the mind of the Noble Marquess, and carried into effect by his commands, was a Mason; and that it was a Mason, and a Mason only, who associating Freedom in his noble soul with all that is great, good, and beneficial for mankind, had, with a degree of magnanimity, previously unknown, which it was impossible to overrate, and impossible to appreciate, bestowed on mentally debased India, the inestimable FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—Yes, Brethren, the W. Mr. continued, it was our illustrious Brother who had bestowed this invaluable boon:—comprising a splendid act which it was impossible fully to appreciate, because it stood alone in the annals of history, and without a parallel.—All other conquerors had entered upon the scene of life, acted their allotted parts, and then disappeared with scarcely a remnant of their greatness being left to tell the story of their existence.—Cæsar took advantage of his victories to erect a frightful and detestable despotism upon the ruins of his country's freedom;—Alexander perished amid the delirium of intoxicated insanity at Babylon;—Napoleon had left merely an empty, gloomy shadow, scowling like a baleful meteor or fitting spectre, hovering above the dusty rock of the western ocean, within whose flinty bounds he lies entombed. But the Marquess of Hastings, covered with laurels and with tributary nations at his feet, returning in triumph to the Metropolis of his Government, at once loosened all the shackles which had so long bound in darkened degradation, the human mind in India.—The darkness became light,—the Asiatic Press was made FREE, at the word of a MASON!

Upon the inestimable advantages, continued Bn. T., which had already resulted from this invaluable gift, it would be superfluous for him to dilate. Yet one, he must mention, as its emission would be unpardonable. A worthy Brother, posterior to the emancipation of the Press, and under the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, one who graced their assembly that evening, had done more real service to humanity, than had resulted from any transaction with which he was acquainted, since the memorable order which at one shivered into oblivion the horrifying custom of infantine sacrifices. The modesty of the worthy Brother, had hitherto suffered the knowledge of this noble, benevolent, and philanthropic action to remain concealed from the world, and it was now, he believed, announced for the first time publicly and to Masons, that a member of their Order, by a Magisterial regulation of the simplest description had completely, so far as present appearances went, annihilated the numerous, dreadful and sanguinary human immolations, those hideous murders, which were formerly perpetrated under the very spot where he now struck his foot! The British flag no longer floated over the blood stained pollutions of human gore, poured like water into the Moloch junction of the Ganges and Jumna;\*

\* Mr. Colvin, Judge and Magistrate of the Station, upwards of a twelve month ago, issued a common Police order, directing that such persons as come to this place for the purpose of drowning themselves at the ghant, shall meet with no interruption whatever in their design of committing suicide; but that if any one shall aid or assist them in the commission of the crime, such should be rendered amenable to law.

and where a Masonic Lodge was now established, the tide of the sanguinary superstition had become arrested; its proud waves were stayed; and all its horrid paraphernalia and engines of destruction either lying useless on the banks, or trampled beneath the dark rolling waters, of those too long defiled and blood-spattered streams! This philanthropic regulation, which stamped indelible honour upon the present Magistrate of Allahabad, had met with unexpected success, and it was accordingly by a Mason, and under, the brilliant administration of that distinguished Mason, the Marquess of Hastings, the so-much-desired abolition of those disgraceful sacrifices had been carried into effect. Indelibly, therefore, must the administration of the noble Marquess be stamped upon the hearts of all the Brethren of the Royal Art. These were the acts which would force tears to flow from regret at his departure, but which in the lapse of ages would congeal into an adamantine monument, luminous and imperishable as that of the Masonic Order itself, of which he is so deservedly the ornament and the boast; and cause the fervent prayers of all Masons to accompany him to his Native land, imploring the Great Architect of the Universe to prosper him while in life; and when the time shall come, that the aged and venerable head of our Indian Grand Master, must there repose in peace, that future Rulers of the Craft may hold in vivid recollection his bright example, and strive for the benefit of Masonry and Mankind to imitate his illustrious conduct (applause.)

The toasts were renewed with fresh demonstrations of Masonic harmony: "the health of our worthy and lately initiated Brethren," was replied to in a neat speech by Brother McQUAN. The health of the worthy Brother Marley was drunk with enthusiasm, as also that of Brother Lindsay, who was stilled in a well-merited eulogium "the Father of the Lodge."

The W. Mr. now called the attention of the meeting to the health of an absent and most worthy Brother, whose name in company with that of the Heir presumptive and the Conqueror of Waterloo, he had observed lately mentioned in the papers. He meant a Brother whom he often had the happiness of meeting upon the square of Masonry, "The Hero of Arad," Sir W. G. Keir."

Drank with the triple honours and three times three.—Tune, "British Grenadiers."

The W. Mr. next stated, that although it was contrary to Masonic rules, to allow politics to enter within the walls of the Lodge, yet, on the occasion of the toast he was about to propose, he doubted not he would be excused in the opinions of his Brethren from offending against that rule, particularly if the present appalling aspect of the world be taken into their consideration. For a tremendous period, and one such as before had not been witnessed, was now visible, when Christian blood as a deluge was poured abroad upon the earth, by Infidel hands, and a whole Christian Nation seemed on the point of extermination. It was peculiarly gratifying to him as a Mason, and would be equally so to all Masons, to learn, that the attention of the British Parliament had at length been turned to this most melancholy subject, and it might be collected from the observations of one of His Majesty's Ministers, that it was extremely doubtful if the world would much longer have it in its power to imagine that the government at home received with indifference the dreadful atrocities committed by the Turks upon the Greeks.

If there was one Sir Knight Templar present, he exclaimed; own, who in travelling over rugged paths had gained admittance with in the splendid dome, and at the fountain head had tasted the full tide of Masonry: HIM he called upon to assist in this toast, to remember his Christian Brethren in arms and the Cause in which they are engaged. He therefore gave "Success to the Greeks; confusion to the Infidels; may Christendom be soon freed from all its enemies, and the glorious cross wave everlasting triumph over the fallen Crescent!" The Templar Brethren rose to this toast, which was drunk with enthusiasm by the whole assembly.

The health of the W. Mr. was then given with triple honours, and three times three. In reply, success and prosperity was toasted to Lodge Hastings, Amity, and Independence, over which it was his happiness to preside. Drank with rapturous applause.

The health of the Provincial Grand Lodge, was also drunk, as also that of Brother Colvin, who had honoured the meeting with his presence, and that of the immortal Bard, Brother Burns, with silent honours,—after the delightful song of his composition "Adieu a heart warm, fond adieu," had been sung in a very superior manner by one of the Brethren present.—Many other toasts were given, and at low two the—sounded,—the parting song was sung in full chorus, and the final toast "Happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again," gave the signal of separation; when the Brethren departed at the close of an joyous and harmonious meeting, united by the pure cement of Brotherly love, as has ever been recorded in the annals of Masonry.—Harkara.

Since the date of that regulation not a single instance of suicidal sacrifice by drowning has taken place, notwithstanding as usual pilgrims in vast numbers resort to Allahabad for the purpose of bathing. Formerly a dock boat was kept in hire, for the accommodation of those who drowned: it is now, praise be offered to an Almighty God! laid aside as useless.

**Delhi.**

Reports from Delhi state Ranjeet Sing to be negotiating with the Cabul Government for an Annual Tribute, and that it is expected he will succeed. The two Foreigners are with him, and he has at their solicitation granted them 50,000 Rupees stipend per annum.

**Scrap from a Portfolio.**

39. *Also and Likewise.*—A Quaker came before two Judges at an Assize in Ireland, as a Witness, when he made frequent use of the words *also and likewise*. "Pry'thee man," cried one of their lordships, "why do you vary these words so often, are they not both the same in signification?" "No, truly," said the Quaker, "their meaning is very different: as for example, Serjeant Botesworth is a Judge upon this bench, and then art one *also*, but not *likewise*."

40. *Henry VIII and Bishop Bonner.*—Henry VIII. being at odds with Francis the 1st, King of France, resolved to send an Ambassador with a very haughty and threatening message: for that purpose, he made choice of Bishop Bonner, in whom he reposed great confidence; the Bishop told him that his life would be in great danger, if he should offer such language to so high spirited a King as Francis the 1st. "Be not afraid," said Henry, "for if the King of France should put you to death, I will take off many a head of those Frenchmen that are here in my power." "I believe so," answered the Bishop, "but of all those heads, (returned he with a smile,) none would fit my shoulders so well as my own."

41. *The Irish Sailor.*—A Munster man, on board a man of war, was asked by one of his comrades to go down to the Steward's room for a can of small-beer. Teague perceiving that preparations were then making for sailing immediately, refused to go, saying, "Arrah my honey, and so while I am after going into the cellar to fetch drink for you, the ship will be after sailing, and leave me behind."

42. *A Reason for Irish Bulls.*—An English gentleman asked Sir Richard Steele, who was an Irishman, "what was the reason, his countrymen were so remarkable for blundering and making bulls?"—Faith, said Sir Richard, "I believe there is something in the air of Ireland: and I dare say if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would do the same."

43. *The nearest way to Tyburn.*—An Oxford Scholar, who thought himself a wit, was accosted on the road by a person who asked him the nearest way to Tyburn, "Why," replied the Oxonian, "the shortest way you can take, is to stop the first person you meet and demand his money." "Are you sure of that," replied the traveller, (then drawing a pistol out of his pocket) "I am for expedition, and will thank you for your money and watch this instant." The wag submitted to his demand, and paid six guineas, besides his watch for his joke.

44. *A Bully and a Bull.*—At Worcester Assizes, a cause was tried about the soundness of a horse, in which a clergyman, not educated in the school of Tattersall appeared as a witness. He was confused in giving his evidence, and a furious blistering counsellor, who examined him, was at last tempted to exclaim, "Pray, Sir, do you know the difference between a horse and a cow?" "I acknowledge my ignorance," replied the clergyman: "I hardly know the difference between a horse and a cow, or a bully and a bull, only that a bull, I am told, has horns, and a bully (bowing respectfully to the counsellor) luckily for me, has none."

45. *Awkward Apology.*—An Intendant of Montpellier, having lost his lady, was solicitous that the chief officers of the city should attend the funeral obsequies. This honour the magistracy thought proper to refuse; because it was not customary, and might introduce a bad precedent. With a view, however, to conciliate the favour of a person whom it would not be their interest to offend, they politely added—"If, Sir, had it been your own funeral, we should have attended it with the greatest pleasure!"

46. *The Lawyer and his Client.*

Two Lawyers, when a knotty cause was o'er,  
Shook hands, and were as good friends as before.  
"Zounds!" says the client, "how came yaw,  
To be such friends, who were such foes just now?"  
"Thou fool!" said one, "we Lawyers, though so keen,  
Like sheers, n'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

47. *Mutual Compliments.*—A grandes of Spain, handing some refreshments to a circle of Ladies, observed one with a most brilliant ring, and was rude enough to say in her hearing, "I should prefer the ring to the hand." "And I," said the Lady, (looking steadfastly at the glittering order suspended to the Don's neck,) "should prefer the collar to the breast."

48. *Dr. Graham's Wants.*—Mr. Graham, the famous Quack Doctor, being on his stage at Chelmsford, in Essex, in order to promote the sale of his nostrums, told the country people, that he came there for the good of the public, not for his want: Then turning to his merry Andrew—"Andrew," said he, "do we come here for want?" "No, faith, Sir," said Andrew, "We have enough of that at home."

49. *Father Paul and the Irishman.*

As Father Paul to Paddy went,  
Who sick in bed did lie;  
This consolation gave  
That all men once must die.  
Arrah! carried Pat, that is the thing,  
Which grieveth me full sore;  
If I could die a dozen times,  
My grief would then be o'er.

Madras Courier.

RIGDUM FUNNIDOSS.

**Shipping Arrivals.**

**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 8	Princess Charlotte	British	J. Lamb	London	Feb. 8

**MADRAS.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 23	Astelt	British	T. W. Audham	Calcutta	Dec. 12
23	America	Amercn.	S. Eldridge	Calcutta	Dec. 14

**Shipping Departures.**

**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 7	Apollo	British	G. Tenant	London
7	Indiana	British	J. Pearl	Eastward
7	Bordelais	French	Gallais	Bordeaux
7	Zeile	French	F. Rouxel	Mauritius
7	Abassy	Arab	Nacoda	Judda

The Ship WELLINGTON, Captain G. Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Batavia, is expected to sail in 3 or 4 days.

**Passengers.**

Passengers per PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta.—Mrs. Donithorne and Child, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Rogers, James Donithorne, Esq. Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel W. Motiasson, C.B. and D. Henderson, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Establishment.

**Marriages.**

On the 5th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. HENDERSON, HENRY SARGENT, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss FANNY JANE PALMER, fourth Daughter of JOHN PALMER, Esq.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. WILLOUGHBY FRASER HAIR, to Miss CATHERINE LOUISA BOURBON.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. DAWSON, to Mrs. HARRIET ROGERS, relict of the late Captain BENJAMIN ROGERS.

At Darwar, on the 10th ultimo, by St. JOHN THACKERAY, Esq. Magistrate and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, Captain M. KEMBLE, Assistant Adjutant General, Field Force, to CATHERINE, eldest Daughter of WILLIAM MOLLE, Esq. of Mains, Herwickshire.

**Deaths.**

At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the 25th ultimo, after a very protracted illness, Major WILLIAM MIDDLETON, late Commanding the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, much and most deservedly regretted.

At Madras, on the 11th ultimo, the Reverend JOHN ALLAN, D.D. and M.A. Senior Minister of the Church of Scotland, on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

At Cannanore, on the 9th ultimo, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant J. C. PUDSEN, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment.

At Chittledroog, on the 8th ultimo, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) THOMAS CASEY, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Madras, at the Paymaster's Office, in Fort St. George, on the 21st ultimo, Mr. MANUEL DE CRUZ, aged 45 years.